The Chinese Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

This Matter of U. S. Gunboats in China!

Moscow's Interest in the Chinese Communists

Yen Rushes Organization of His New Government as Nanking Starts Decisive Lung-Hai Drive

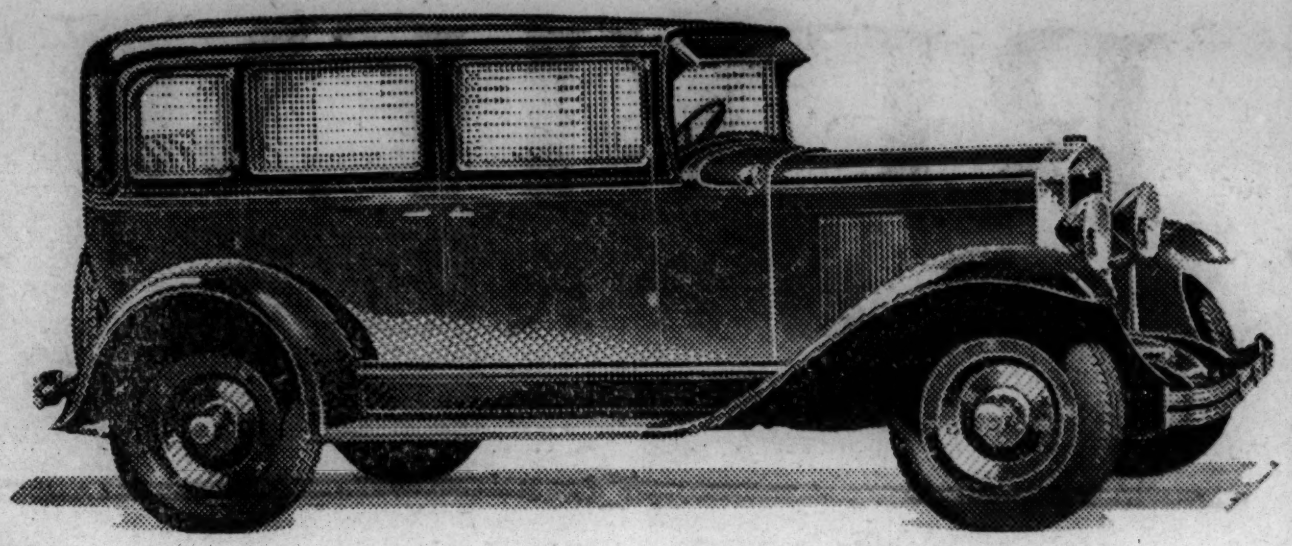
Exploitation of Chinese Labor in Manchuria

By Grace Fang

Shanghai's "Growing" Pains and the Labor Situation; Miss Liu's Mission to Tibet, by C. Y. W. Meng; The Crisis in Christian Missions—a Symposium, by Dr. Frank Rawlinson and Hallet Abend; "Put Up or Shut Up in Foreign Missions;" Business Conditions in North Manchuria; Chinese Opposition to Telephone Deal Continues; The High Cost of Municipal Government in Shanghai, by Jennings Wang.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1930 VOLUME 54, NUMBER 1

FORTY CENTS A COPY



You save money by buying Chevrolet

A wise motorist meets the present H.C.I. and increased operating cost in China by buying a Chevrolet. For he knows that Chevrolet is mechanically as perfect as General Motors, the world's largest manufacturer of motor vehicle can make it. He knows that the wheelbase of Chevrolet is large enough to allow for the mounting of a roomy, comfortable big car body, yet is small enough to give perfect driving flexibility for any kind of traffic. He also knows that the Chevrolet 6-cylinder engine delivers more than sufficient smooth power with brilliant speed and acceleration, remaining at the same time amazingly economical in its fuel and oil consumption.

At the same time our well equipped Service Station, with its trained personnel and large stock of spare parts is an added guarantee of continuous economical Chevrolet ownership.

You are welcome to inspect and drive a Chevrolet at any time convenient to you.

CHEVROLET

Buy Genuine Parts Only
From Authorized
Dealers

HARTZENBUSCH MOTOR CO., Shanghai
CHEKIANG NANYANG MOTOR SUPPLY CO., Hangchow
SUN NAM MOTORS, Nanchang
LIAOTUNG MOTORS COMPANY, Dairen
CHINESE-AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE CO., Harbin
ARNHOLD & COMPANY, LTD., Hankow
ECKFORD MOTORS, Chefoo, Tsingtau
CHIHLI MOTORS LIMITED, Tientsin
UNITED MOTORS CORPORATION, Mukden
LUN TZIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., Tsitsihar
HUA TUN AUTOMOBILE CO., Anda, Harbin

CHEVROLET IS A PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

Now You Can Order by Mail!

Mail order business plays such an important part in modern merchandising in Europe and America that there does not exist a single person who does not buy something through the mails. It is only through rendering satisfactory service that this form of merchandising by mail has become so well established that billions of dollars worth of business is done every year.

The Sincere Company, the pioneer and premier department store in China, with millions of dollars worth of merchandise and with purchasing agents all over the world has now inauguranted a Mail Order Department.

This is your opportunity!

Give us your name and address and we will send you a beautiful catalogue. It's very easy to order whatever you want in the catalogue. Try our service and you will be convinced.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

Mail Order Dept. Nanking Road, Shanghai.

THE KIANGNAN DOCK & ENGINEERING WORKS

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

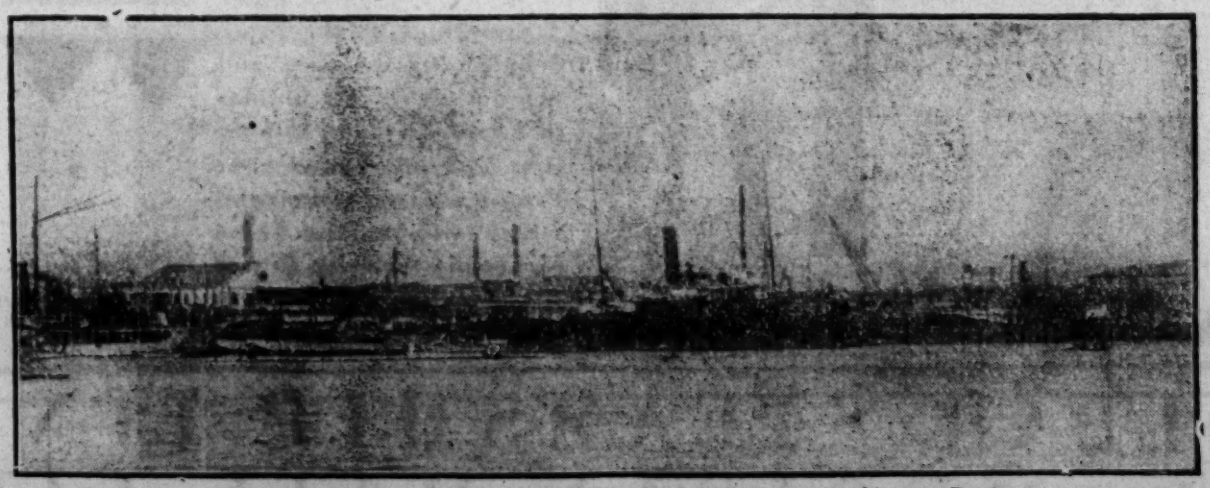
Established 1865

Shipbuilders, Engineers, Boilermakers, Repairers, Dry Dock Proprietors

A modern Plant With Up-to-date Appliances, Electric, Pneumatic, Welding, Galvanizing

Call Flag
Berths for Building
Vessels of 10,000 tons
Dead Weight
Equipped With
Sheer Legs 75 ton Cap.
Floating Sheer
Legs.....40 ton Cap.
Cable Address:
"Sinodock" Shanghai

Telephone
61676, 61678, 61661
Buoys to afford mooring for FIVE Large Vessels
Dock No. 1
545 ft. x 62 ft. x 20 ft.
Dock No. 2
502 ft. x 61 ft. x 32 ft.



German Motor Vessel "TRAVE" of 7,956 Tons in No. 1 Dock

Five Reasons for President Liner PREFERENCE

Iced head lettuce. Celery Louis. Fresh Asparagus. Hot-house Tomatoes. California Oranges and Grapefruit. Washington Apples.

These are specialties on the President Liners.

That is *one* reason why the experienced traveler prefers this American Service.

The comforts and conveniences of the best hotels are yours on President Liners.

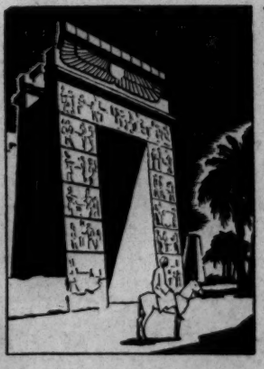
Twin beds. Private baths. Running hot and cold water in every stateroom. Fans without extra charge. Thermos bottles. Wardrobes. Separate Chiffoniers. More than ample room for perfect comfort.

An interior decorator has selected the curtains and etchings that add color to your cabin. And as you know, *every* stateroom is an *outside* room.

Frequent sailings and liberal stopover; arrangements are especially convenient.

Weekly Trans-Pacific sailings, one week to Victoria, Seattle — the next to Honolulu, San Francisco and Los Angeles. Fortnightly sailings around the world.

Music for luncheon, tea-dancing, dinner, and evening parties. Just to make your trip a bit more pleasant — that is why every President Liner carries a talented college orchestra.



Travel home on the President Liners via Suez and enjoy a three day holiday in Egypt. Yet, you lose no time enroute. Leave your President Liner at Suez and motor to Cairo. The Third Day rejoin the same ship at Alexandria.... Make Egypt the high point of your trip.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES *and* AMERICAN MAIL LINE

密勒氏評論報

The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

VOLUME 54 SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1930 NUMBER 1

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 38 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
JOHN L. SCHENG, Advertising Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

GEO. W. MISSEMER C. Y. W. MENG
CHAS. A. DAILEY (Peiping). SAMUEL H. CHENG (S'hai).
EVA CHANG (Nanking) P. T. CHEN, B. Y. LEE
STEPHEN WANG (Tientsin) C. T. LIANG

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES TEN DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1971.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs

Shanghai's "Growing" Pains and the Labor Situation..... 1
This Matter of U. S. Gunboats in China 2
Moscow's Interest in the Chinese Communists..... 3
Yen Rushes Plans for New Peiping Government as Nanking Starts Decisive Lung-Hai Drive 7

Special Articles

High Cost of Shanghai Municipal Government.....
.....By Jennings Wong 10
Crisis of Christian Missions in China..By Frank Rawlinson 11
Exploitation of Chinese Labor in Manchuria..By Grace Fang 15
"Put up or Shut up" in the Foreign Missions..... 18
Business Conditions in North Manchuria..... 20
Miss Liu's Mission to Tibet.....By C. Y. W. Meng 22
Chinese Opposition to Telephone Sale..... 24
In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction..... 26
Men and Events 28
Who's Who in China 30
New Books of Interest in the Far East..... 32
From the Chinese Press 38
What the Ships Carry between America and China v

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 38 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE 14741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

NOTICE

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW HAS DISCONTINUED ALL CONNECTION WITH THE WORLD WIDE NEWS ASSOCIATION, FORMERLY ITS BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE IN NEW YORK. DATING FROM MARCH 1, 1930 ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS OR INQUIRIES PERTAINING TO ADVERTISING OR SUBSCRIPTION SHOULD BE SENT DIRECT TO THE OFFICE OF PUBLICATION, NO. 38 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA.

WASHINGTON BUREAU
J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

SHANGHAI'S "GROWING" PAINS AND THE LABOR SITUATION

THE following paragraph referring to the Shanghai labor situation did not appear in any of the publications of Moscow or the Third International, but in a booklet issued by a Shanghai real estate company this week.

> "Many columns of space in the press have been lately utilized in portraying to us the numerous strikes, walkouts and 'labour troubles'. In the majority of cases it has been assumed that 'communism' was entitled to another notch in the sickle or hammer. We are inclined to the belief that it will be necessary to look deeper for the true causes underlying these continual labour upheavals. Political, social and economic customs of centuries duration have been tampered with. With illiteracy the rule and the vernacular press strictly censored, the masses have been led to believe that by artificial methods such as strikes and vicious demands they can more closely approximate the wages and living standards of labour in more fortunate countries. Very often the employer underestimates the rapid advance in the cost of living. Labour has awakened and is demanding its fair share from this city it has helped to build. A dead city has no strikes. Its citizens fear for their jobs, or go elsewhere. Shanghai is growing rapidly. A million souls have associated themselves with its destiny in the last decade. The growing pains cannot be eliminated, but they can be considerably lessened through conscious efforts towards mutual understanding and helpfulness."

The same issue of the booklet containing the foregoing reference to the Chinese labor situation, also had a paragraph on Shanghai as a "city beautiful," which paragraph, after explaining that no attempt at facetiousness was intended, went on to explain what few Shanghai residents have realized—that old Shanghai, a city of narrow, muddy streets and dingy office buildings is rapidly giving way to a modern city of beauty. The old ugly mud-brick offices are disappearing and in their places are being constructed tall, handsome sandstone and granite structures with wide marble entrances. Old "terrace-houses" built on the order of a jail are being torn down and replaced by modern residences wherein "architects vie with one another in creating pleasing designs in stucco, imported tile and mosaics. Narrow streets of yesterday, with their dilapidated shop fronts and narrow sidewalks are becoming broad, tree-lined

avenues framed in plate-glass." Finally, we are told that "even the gasoline pumps have emerged from their holes in the wall, and have blossomed forth on busy corners, bright with paint, green lawns and flowers." From this point the real-estate circular goes into the matter of "recent large transactions," but we will refrain from quoting further, because the remainder of the pamphlet reads like any other "realtor's" literature, whether in Shanghai, New York or Keokuk, Iowa. Perhaps we should have headed this paragraph, "Art and Thought in Unexpected Places."

THIS MATTER OF U. S. GUNBOATS IN CHINA

THOMAS F. MILLARD, who has had the longest experience and probably is the best informed American journalist on conditions in the Far East, stirred up a sort of hornet's nest by declaring in a speech at the Williamstown Conference, "that the presence of foreign warships in China actually imperils foreigners instead of diminishing their danger." This sentence, taken from what apparently was the text of a long speech on Sino-American relations, naturally attracted considerable attention on the China coast, coming as it did immediately after the communist occupation of Changsha where foreign gunboats undoubtedly saved the lives of a considerable number of foreigners. Had the foreigners remained in Changsha, there is little question but what they would either have been massacred or carried into the interior and held for ransom. One foreigner, the Rev. Allen Cameron, American missionary, did remain in Changsha through the period of communist occupation, but according to report he was forced to conceal himself from the communists who put up placards offering rewards of $200 for information regarding the whereabouts of foreigners or Chinese employed by foreigners. The other foreign misionaries and businessmen of Changsha,—Americans, Japanese, Germans, Italians and British—did well to clear out of the place before the communists arrived and it was fortunate that there were foreign gunboats available to take them out. Had the communists succeeded in their apparent intention to capture and massacre these foreigners, the Chinese Government would have had a serious problem on its hands, because there would have been a cry to the heavens on the part of the foreigners in the treaty ports as well as the die-hards at home for foreign intervention.

As a matter of plain fact, the foreign gunboats—American, Japanese, Italian and British (one each)—in this particular case performed a good service for the Chinese Government by helping to drive the communists out of Changsha. Chief credit for this enterprise apparently belongs to Lieutenant-Commander Tisdale of the *Palos* who steamed back to Changsha, after evacuating the American residents, and who gave the blood-thirsty, Russian-inspired hordes a dose of their own medicine. Undoubtedly it was Commander Tisdale's retaliation (followed by that of the Japanese, Italians and British) to the machine-gun fire of the communists that wounded six American sailors, that started the evacuation of the communists from Changsha with the eventual collapse of their Soviet Government which they had established in the city. In this instance the foreign gunboats were on the side of the Chinese Government in helping to re-establish order, something which the Chinese Government manifestly was unable to do; hence there has been no outcry on the part of the Chinese authorities at this most recent activity of foreign gunboats in China.

While Mr. Millard's statement at the Williamstown meeting did not exactly accord with the circumstances at Changsha, this does not mean that he was wrong from a broad general standpoint. The Chinese people, awakening to their new nationalism, do not want foreign gunboats patrolling their coast and inland rivers. The Chinese feeling on this subject is closely akin to what the feelings of the Californians would be if their coast was patrolled by the Japanese fleet or the feeling of the people of the Mississippi valley if their chief waterway was policed by British gunboats. Hasn't the European world just experienced a great relief in international relations that followed the British and French evacuation of the Rhineland? Essentially the Chinese are no different in their reactions on these matters than the Americans or the Germans or other nationals would be under similar circumstances, hence from a general standpoint there is little question but what the presence of foreign gunboats exacerbates Chinese sensibilities and to that extent the safety of foreigners residing in the interior of the country are imperiled.

Obviously the foreign Powers cannot continue indefinitely to do police work which the Chinese Government should do but in the present circumstances we are faced with certain unalterable facts: there are foreigners residing in China and they have financial and property interests which were built up under conditions which differed materially from those prevailing today. China is now changing from a semi-colonial status to that of independent nationhood, hence there is much turmoil in the transition period. China wants to control her own household and all who reside therein, but as yet lacks the power to enforce her regulations. With a territory considerably larger than continental United States, China hasn't sufficient gunboats to patrol the coast of one of her seaboard provinces. The so-called anti-rum fleet maintained by the U. S. Treasury department to prevent liquor-smuggling at the port of New York is probably larger and more effective than the entire Chinese navy. Therefore, since there are foreign interests in China which the foreigners are bound to protect to the best of their abilities there seems to be no way out in the present circumstances for the foreigners except to do their own protecting until China is in a position to do the job herself. How long this situation will exist we do not know, but it should change very shortly after the Chinese people, with friendly foreign help, are able to develop a central governmental administration with adequate police power to enforce its regulations. There is one other way out, which neither China nor the Westerners want. That would be for China to go bolshevist, as occurred at Changsha. This would eliminate the element of foreign interests and in consequence the necessity of foreign protection of those interests. But neither China nor the Powers (excepting Russia) want that situation to come about, hence there is no other way out except for the Powers to have patience until China works out her own problems. That this is the Powers' attitude was indicated in statements last week by two influential members of the U. S. Department of State. Dr. Stanley K.

Hornbeck, head of the department of Far Eastern affairs and William Castle, assistant secretary, both stressed this point. Speaking at Williamstown, Dr. Hornbeck declared that the American Government looked with favor upon the development of the nationalist movement in China and is sympathetic toward the aspirations of the Chinese people for independence and a healthy, strong national political existence. Continuing, he declared that the U. S. Government wishes to refrain from interfering in China's internal political conflicts and has refrained from taking sides between or among the contending political and diplomatic groups and factions. But at the same time the United States Government is ready to use diplomatic pressure or even armed force, when such is necessary to protect citizens of the United States or their property interests. Mr. Castle, speaking at Chicago on the same subject, was quoted by the *United Press* to the following effect, "A nation which cannot rule itself, must always be a menace to the rest of the world. With Japan, England and the rest, we can only look sadly at the chaos in China. At the same time we must always be ready to lend a helping hand. Though we must stand aside now, it does not mean that we shall allow our nationals in China to be killed or our property to be destroyed. No nation has ever forwarded the cause of peace by weakness when a moral principle is involved. No nation can help build a united and prosperous China by permitting the Chinese to destroy the principles upon which international society stands. By protecting our own nationals, we actually help to forward the aims which we share with Japan and England—I speak of them because they are most deeply concerned—the aim to help China stand on her own feet free, prosperous, unified and happy."

Since the Western Powers or to be specific, the United States, Britain, France, Germany, Italy (and Japan), have adopted policies calculated to assist China in the development of her own national destiny, or in other words, have been forced to give up the old policies of territorial and political aggression, China's problem in bringing her aspirations to fruition, rests with the Chinese people themselves. No power on earth—not even Williamstown, Kyoto or Washington conferences—can give China a strong central government or a decent domestic administration. One speaker at Williamstown, one Charles C. Bathelder who used to be a trade commissioner in China, made a speech advocating foreign intervention; declared that with 200,000 foreign troops and G.$500,000,000, he could disarm China's surplus troops, put them to work at useful pursuits and bring peace to China. But Mr. Batchelder was talking in the clouds, because no foreign government, excepting the United States could stand such a financial strain and there is as little chance of the American people approving such an enterprise as there is of America going to war with Great Britain over the Antarctic icebergs recently discovered by the Byrd expedition. Even though some nation had the resources and inclination for intervening in China for the purpose of helping the Chinese Government establish itself, defeat its feudal warlords, communists and bandits and disband the surplus troops, such action would have the effect of provoking international discord and eventually another world conflict. Therefore, there is no need for the Chinese people to take such suggestions as that of Mr. Batchelder seriously. The Williamstown conference this year seems to have offered opportunity for all of the venders of international political nostrums as well as the propagandists for various interests to air their views on China, not the least nonsensical declaration being that of George E. Sokolsky of Shanghai who declared that China didn't want foreign financial assistance for famine relief, which statement was branded by one responsible official of the National Government as "damned rot." China does want, and, after the conclusion of the present civil-warfare, will require foreign assistance for rehabilitation. Whether this assistance will take the form of financial help extended through philanthropic agencies, or in the form of loans advanced by foreign financial organs, is not now known. The probabilities are that the assistance will come to China in both ways, for the problem will be so vast as to tax the resources of the philanthropists as well as that of the private financial organs.

Moscow's Interest in the Chinese Communists

ONE often wonders why the intelligence services maintained by various foreign governments in China as well as the Chinese Government itself, devote so much time to the investigation of communistic developments in China and of the Russian connection therewith, when the best evidence of Moscow's interest in Chinese communism appears in the official publications of the Soviet Government, the Russian Communist Party and the official reports of the Red (Third) International, which maintains its headquarters in Moscow.

For example, *Pravda*, the official organ of the Russian Communist Party in Moscow, published a cartoon immediately following the occupation of Changsha by the Chinese communists, which showed a Chinese soldier bearing a rifle in one hand and the Soviet Russian flag in the other. The inscription under the cartoon was, "Up, Soviet Supporters." There was an editorial in the same issue of *Pravda* which declared that the South China rebels "are not merely rebels, but are communists. They are a Red Army obeying the orders of the Chinese communist party and the Third International of Moscow." The same editorial contained detailed figures regarding so-called "communist successes" in South China that could have been obtained from no source other than some agent in direct communication with the Chinese communist leaders. A paragraph from the *Pravda* report will suffice to show the close connection, "At present all southern China is in the throes of the war. Out of 773 districts of the ten southern provinces, war rages in 162. The thirteen corps of the Red Army have complete control over 127 districts.....The Red Army numbers about 62,000 fighters, not counting large numbers of volunteer detachments, the Red Guards composed of workmen stationed in various cities, as well as various peasant organizations.....Thus directed by the Third International of Moscow, the Chinese Red Army gradually transforms itself into an imposing army of the Chinese peasants, fighting for the land and political control of the country..... In most of the regions occupied by the Red Army, a Soviet Government is set up. Such Soviets exist

in eighteen regions.....The first all-regional, Chinese Soviet Congress will work to overthrow the Nanking Government and place all the power over the country in the hands of the Soviets, elected by peasants, workmen and soldiers....."

The foregoing sentences copied from the official organ of the Russian Communist Party in Moscow should provide sufficient evidence of Red Russia's direct connection with the Chinese communist development in South China, but the extracts from the *Pravda* editorial constitute only a small portion of the evidence of Moscow's direct interference in the domestic affairs of China. These statements proving Red Russia's connivance in the Chinese red uprisings south of the Yangtsze also have a further significance from the broader standpoint of Chinese politics in view of the recent declaration of Wang Ching-wei, Left Wing Kuomintang leader now in Peiping, to the effect that he intended to grant full diplomatic recognition to Soviet Russia in the event of a victory on the part of the so-called Northern Military Coalition, of which Mr. Wang is an important part. Should Wang Ching-wei and his political and military associates in Peiping succeed in their present plans to establish a new government in China, it would enable Soviet Russia to again establish direct connections with Russia's political allies in China, whereas under present conditions, Soviet Russia must, obviously, maintain such connections surreptitiously. While many persons have expressed skepticism regarding the authenticity of the national government's exposure of intercepted telegrams allegedly sent by Wang Ching-wei showing his connection with the communist developments in South China, there can be no question regarding the authenticity of his declaration favoring immediate resumption of full diplomatic relations between China and Moscow, or what such a move on China's part would mean under existing circumstances.

Despite the evidence of Soviet intrigue in connection with the Chinese communist developments which are provided in the official Moscow newspapers, certain Russian leaders, however, deny such interference. For example the *Manchester Guardian* on August 8, immediately following the eviction of the Chinese communist "armies" from Changsha, published a dispatch from Moscow which quoted Karl Radek, former head of the Sun Yat-sen University for Chinese students in Moscow, wherein Radek after expressing his "undisguised sympathies for the Chinese toilers," emphatically denied "any Soviet intention to interfere with Chinese internal affairs." He declared, however, that the "Imperialist Powers have interfered and still interfere on behalf of Chinese exploiters." After stating his belief that "foreign military expeditions can never suppress the movement of hundreds of millions of Chinese peasants," he declared emphatically that such intervention "is not only a crime but it aims at completely unreal ends and finally will be beaten." Concluding he declared that such intervention "increases the danger of a world war because the interests of the imperialist Powers in China are so varied that their interference in Chinese affairs must inevitably end with a clash." Mr. Radek's declarations regarding foreign intervention, since they were made immediately following the eviction of the Chinese communists gangs from Changsha, apparently were inspired by the action of the American, British, Japanese and Italian gunboats in returning the fire of the Chinese commuuists—which action on the part of the foreign naval commanders undoubtedly was of great assistance to the Chinese Government forces in their attempt to re-occupy Changsha.

The official organ of the Russian communist Party, *Pravda*, also had much to say regarding this so-called "intervention" of the Powers. On August 6 *Pravda* published another long editorial on the communist situation in China wherein it was declared that "international imperialism is preparing an intervention against the revolution in China *which is developing under the banner of the Soviets.*" In other words, Moscow, while openly lending moral and material support to her Chinese communist allies who are setting up soviet administrations in China under the sickle and hammer banner of Red Russia, nevertheless, offers strenuous objection to what Moscow terms "foreign imperialist intervention in China." One is therefore prompted to ask the question, "When is intervention not intervention?" When Moscow lends moral and financial support to Chinese communist armies and bandit gangs which loot cities, destroy foreign property, capture and hold foreigners for ransom, this apparently does not constitute "intervention" in the Russian definition of the word, but when foreign gunboats retaliate after they are fired upon by tho same Russian-inspired and supported Chinese communists, that apparently constitutes "imperialist-intervention" in the opinion of Moscow's leaders. In other words, the Soviet Government, which is using all the resources at its command to overturn the Chinese National Government and establish a Soviet regime in China that would be tributary to Moscow, nevertheless, cries to high heaven when the United States and the other Powers attempt to protect their nationals and property interests against the depredations of Red Russia's allies in China!

But to refer again to *Pravda's* declarations on August 6, it was stated that the French "imperialists" had intervened along the border between French Tongking and Chinese Kwangsi province in order to break up a Soviet administration which Chinese communists had established at the town of Lungchow, located to the southwest of Nanning on the Yu river. *Pravda* also complained that the Japanese "imperialists" had landed a force of marines at the town of Tayeh, in northern Kiangsi, southward of Hankow, where there are important Japanese investments in the Chinese iron industry, which were menaced by a communist "army". British "imperialists" had repeatedly bombarded the Chinese Red revolutionists on the Yangtsze, while American "imperialists" had provoked a collision with the Red Chinese troops in Changsha "after the retreat of the Nanking forces, and America has shifted her main naval forces from Shanghai to Hankow in readiness for all eventualities." *Pravda* declared that the Italian "imperialists" are also on the job at Shanghai, and as for German imperialism, it is for the moment "unable to take a direct hand in the game, but forty German officers are operating in Chiang Kai-shek's armies". Further it was declared that American factories are busy turning out munitions and airplanes for the National Government, "while numerous vessels are leaving German harbors laden with war materials for the Far East. "As for the Japanese, Moscow claims they are providing war materials to "both the northern and Southern generals." These various international "imperialist" moves in China are highly

"immoral"in the opinion of Soviet Russia's leaders, hence they issue a call to communists and "working-class bodies" in all countries to form "Hands off China committees," the object being to prevent the transport of war materials to China that might be used against the Russian-supported Chinese communist "armies". The *Pravda* editorial concluded with the following words which were set in bold-face type, "the Chinese communist revolutionaries are fighting for the cause of the world revolution. The world proletariat must put the slogan of the Paris Commune for the peasantry into action. Your cause is our cause. The solidarity of the world proletariat with the colonial revolution must be demonstrated by revolutionary action."

A further sidelight on Russian support of the Chinese communist "armies" now operating in Hunan and Kiangsi provinces, was provided in a statement by the former Soviet diplomat Gregory Bessedovsky, who is now a political exile in France after having made a sensational escape from the Soviet Embassy in Paris to avoid execution. Bessedovsky, prior to his transfer to the Soviet Embassy in Paris, was Charge d'Affaires at the Soviet Embassy at Tokyo. In one of his recent articles in the Paris newspapers, Bessedovsky declared that while in Tokyo, he was instructed to pay the sum of G. $2,500,000 to two Chinese communist generals, Ho Lung and Yeh Ting, said sum to be used in the organization of the Chinese communist party. Bessedovsky claimed that he sent a Councillor of the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo with the money and in due course it was delivered to the Chinese Red leaders. Continuing, Bessedovsky claimed that he received direct instructions from Josef Stalin, present Russian director, to do everything possible to make China a communist country, but at the same time to do everything possible to see that Japan did not interfere to check the growth of communism in China. He was instructed, in the event the circumstances warranted such action, to tell the Japanese that the Soviet Government was prepared to cede certain Soviet territory in Siberia to Japan as a means of maintaining Japan's friendship and preventing Japanese intervention against communism in China.

Aside from the articles in the official Soviet organs, *Pravda* and *Izvestia*, both published in Moscow, the official organ of the Third International, known as *International Press Correspondence*, on August 7 published an article by a Russian writer who used a Chinese pseudonym, "Chiehua, "which expressed in highly exaggerated terms the elation of the Red Russians at the capture of Changsha. Incidentally this article also reported the communist occupation of Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi, as well as Kiukiang, important Yangtsze town located a short distance downriver from Hankow. The occupation of Changsha, in the opinion of this Soviet organ, "was a tremendous victory which had been accomplished after heroic fighting by the Red workers and peasants' armies." A few paragraphs from this article will serve to demonstrate Moscow's joy at the communist accomplishment as well as to show the methods which the communists used in the occupation of the city. Said this communist writer:

> "The government troops and the police who offered resistance were annihilatingly defeated and disarmed, the reactionary officers stood up against the wall, the police stations and the public buildings, post and telegraph offices occupied. The government buildings, the chief camp of reaction, were set on fire by the insurgent masses. The rich, the foreign capitalists and the missionarise fled in the greatest panic. Reactionary elements who organised counter-actions were shot. Amidst the boundless enthusiasm of the revolutionary masses, the Red Army, numbering ten thousand men, marched in well-disciplined ranks into the town. In a surprisingly short time the whole of Changsha was covered with a sea of red flags, as the revolutionary population had held their flags in readiness long before the capture of the town. Leaflets were distributed and placards pasted on the fronts of the houses. The Soviet Power, the power of the workers, peasants and soldiers was proclaimed. In one of the important industrial centres of China, which recently was still a stronghold of the bloody Kuomintang reaction, there now waves the red flag with the hammer and sickle, the flag of the Soviet Revolution."

MOSCOW'S FURTHER PLANS FOR CENTRAL CHINA

Following this expression of elation at the (then) success of the Chinese communist forces at Changsha, the organ of the Third International then proceeded to disclose its further plans for the sovietization of Central China to the following effect,

> "With the capture of Changsha there has commenced a new chapter in the history of the Chinese revolution. It is the first time since the Canton Soviet revolt in December 1927 that a great industrial town is in the hands of the revolutionary workers. In the midst of the Soviet villages and small towns there now stands a big town as the main point of support of their power. The peasant Soviet districts thereby acquire a broader social-economic basis, which constitutes a driving force for the further development of the Chinese revolution. The leadship of the city proletariat in the whole revolutionary movement of China is strengthened by this victory. The working class, together with their peasant allies, will consolidate and drive forward the power of the revolution.
>
> "The victory of the Red Army in Changsha proves the uncheckable advance of the revolutionary workers and peasants. The Chinese revolution is undoubtedly approaching a fresh upsurge. To set up the Soviet power in one or a number of provinces is the next chief task confronting the revolutionary masses of China. The main line of the Chinese Communist Party is to unite all the existing Soviet districts in order to create a central Soviet Power. Up to the present there exist in all the Southern provinces small town and village Soviets. The Communist Party of China is of the opinion that in order to concentrate these according to their geographical and political positions, the Soviet districts of these provinces must be divided into two chief groups, the first group embracing the provinces of Kwangtung, Fukien, and Kiangsi, and the second group embracing the provinces of Hunan and Hupeh. Red Changsha would form the centre of the two groups of power.
>
> "At the beginning of July the 5th Red Army occupied the town of Yochow, situated in the North of Changsha, but was compelled to evacuate it owing to the bombardment by the gun-boats of the English and American imperialists. The evacuation of this town by the Red Army was, however, not a direct retreat, for it thereby concentrated its forces in the hinterland in order to advance on Changsha. Yochow forms the entrance and exit of the province of Hunan. It lies directly on the Northern frontier and is connected with the Yangtse river by lake Tung-Ting. Yochow is connected with Changsha not only by the river Siang, which runs into Lake Tung Ting, but also by a railway line, which also leads to Hankow. In order to secure the safety of Changsha the Red Army now has the task of advancing on Yochow. Yochow is not only of military-stragetical importance to Changsha, but it is at the same time important as the point of departure for an advance on Wuhan (Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang).
>
> "The capture of these three sister towns, the largest industrial towns of Central China, is the aim of the Red Army of Central China. All round Wu-

han there already exist Soviet districts. The Red Army is endeavouring, with the aid of the insurgent peasants, to extend its field of operations more and more to the centre and to encircle Wuhan.

In addition to the province of Hunan, the Red armies of which have almost crossed the Yangtse, the revolutionary situation in the neighbouring province of Kiangsi is very acute. According to all reports, Nanchang, the capital of this province, has been captured by the 4th Red Army. This, of course, would greatly strengthen the position of Changsha. Nanchang has for a long time been besieged by the insurgents. Already in the middle of April the capture of Nanchang by the Red Army was continually expected. While the rich and the foreign capitalists fled and the highest government officials sought refuge on the warships of the imperialists, the revolutionary population held their red flags in readiness for the capture of the town. It is exceedingly likely that the Red Army has now succeeded in taking this town. The town of Kuikiang, on the Northern frontier of Kiangsi, directly on the Yangtsekiang, which is connected by the river Kan and by a railway line with Nanchang, is likewise beleagered by the Red Army. Kiukiang possesses for Nanchang the same military-strategic importance as Yochow has for Changsha.

"In regard to the question of the capture of Wuhan, the Communist Party of China is convinced that a victorious advance on Wuhan can take place only by the combined action of the workers, peasants and soldiers under the leadership of struggles by the revolutionary workers in the town. Without great fights on the part of the workers in the town it is impossible for the Red Army alone to capture Wuhan. The maintenance of the Soviet Power in Wuhan would be secured by an upsurge of all the revolutionary fights in China. The revolutionary workers of Wuhan, who conducted a heroic fight in the great Chinese revolution, are being roused to fresh struggles by the latest events in the neighouring provinces and in the environs of Wuhan. It will not be long before the preconditions for a victorious attack on Wuhan will be created.

"The Chinese revolution is directing its eyes not only to the centre of China, but it also attaches great value to the province of Kwangtung, of which Canton, the capital town, was the stronghold of the great Chinese revolution. The fights of the insurgent peasants and of the Red Army in the North and East of Canton are continually increasing. The districts of Hailufung to the East of Canton, whose local Soviets existed for over six months in 1927|28, have been for a long time again in the hands of the Soviet peasants. The Labor movement in Canton, as the fighting days of the 1st of May and 1st of August have shown, is experiencing a revival. The whole revolutionary movement of China is on the upgrade.

"In spite of all the conflicts and bitter fights among the Kuomintang generals, the Chinese counter-revolution will oppose with all the means at its disposal the advance of the revolutionary workers and peasants.

"After the fall of Changsha and Nanchang there set in a furious press campaign of the Kuomintang and imperialists. Trembling inwardly, the whole of the imperialst press is raising an outcry over the "plundering and murdering red bandits", and demanding the joint intervention of the imperialist Powers. "In order to protect the lives and property of foreigners", gunboats and warships are being sent up the Chinese rivers. The mouths of the guns of the imperialists are being directed against the red cities of China.

"The whole of the world proletariat is watching with enthusiasm the advance of the victorious red army of China. It sees, however, with watchful eyes the danger which threatens the Chinese revolution from the side of the imperialists. In order to aid their Chinese brothers in their bitter fight, the workers of all capitalist countries must redouble their efforts and strengthen the fight in their own countries in order to prevent a robber-campaign of the imperialists against Red China.

"In spite of all the talk of the leaders of the II. International that the Chinese revolution is dead, and in spite of the cowardly assertions of our Right and Left renegades, as Chen-Du-siu and the Trotzkyists, that the Chinese reaction will consolidate itself for a long time, the Chinese revolution is marching forwards.

"The Chinese revolution, conducted under the banner of the Soviet by millions of workers and peasants, under the leadership of the C. P. of Chinese and supported by the whole of the world proletariat, will, in spite of all the counter-revolutionaries and imperialists, achieve the final victory, the victory of Soviet China.

CHINESE COMMUNISM FROM HISTORICAL VIEWPOINT

As the foregoing quotations from official Russian sources show Moscow's unmistakable interest in the Chinese communist developments south of the Yangtsze, and since these activities undoubtedly point to an early crisis in connection with this "war" which is proceeding between Russian-supported communist groups and the Chinese National Government, which has received the recognition of the Powers, it is of interest from the standpoint of historical information to reprint the following paragraphs from an article dealing with the communist movement in China which was telegraphed to United States by the Shanghai correspondent of the Associated Press on August 4,

"China's alleged Communists, originally viewed as merely isolated bands of thieves and robbers and disgruntled militarists, today number thousands and constitute not only the major obstacle to continued growth and development of republican China's revolutionary Nanking Government, but also the principal menace to rural China's peace and prosperity in threatening to turn China Red and place her within the grip of Red Russia in the latter's campaign for a world Soviet.

"China's Communists today are called Reds because they are struggling to overthrow within China all evidences of class distinction, capitalism and imperialism. Their aims are those of converts to Soviet Russia's Third International elsewhere throughout the world, who are striving to overthrow the so-called upper classes and establish unhampered communal governments.

"China's Communists have ceased to be merely roving bands of thieves and lawless soldiery. Instead they are genuine converts to Russia's communism. Their tenets come from Red Russia. No longer are they roving brigands victimizing helpless farmers. Instead, poverty-stricken farmers by thousands are joining China's Communist ranks, waving Red flags and resorting to unparalleled looting, burning and killing of foreigners and Chinese alike, in the belief that by such a blood bath they will achieve social equality and material prosperity, as taught by shrewd Chinese Communists.

"The latter in turn became Communists at the hands of Moscow's Reds, who themselves planted in China the seeds of world-wide Communist revolution before the conservative elements of China's Nationalist ranks drove them back into Soviet Russia.

"Russia's Communists first showed interest in China when they seized power at home and established their own Soviet Republic. They asked China to attend the first congress of the Communist International at Moscow in the Spring of 1919. Two months later the first Communist propaganda centre was founded at Shanghai.

"In July, 1919, the Moscow Communists issued a manifesto to China, offering to return all lands taken from China by the Russian Imperial Government, to restore to China undivided control of the Chinese Eastern Railway, to renounce all Russian claims to a share in the Boxer indemnity and to relinquish extraterritorial privileges in China. The condition was Chinese recognition of the Russian Soviet Government.

"China's then existing Foreign Office declined.

"The Soviet Foreign Office renewed its offer in September, 1919, and in addition offered to cancel all Sino-Russian treaties, negotiating anew on a basis of absolute equality.

"China still declined.

"In 1921 and 1922, although the Reds were unable to establish relations with China, their position in the Far East was strengthened. The Mongolian Soviet Republic was established and the Far Eastern republic became an integral part of the Soviet domain.

"Late in 1922, Adolf Joffe, among Moscow's cleverest propagandists, arrived in Peking. In January, 1923, Joffe met Sun Yat-sen in Shanghai. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of China's revolution, then was a refugee from Canton, the anti-revolutionary forces having crushed his budding Nationalist movement in South China. Dr. Sun wanted foreign aid for his revolution. He long had hoped for aid from the United States or Great Britain.

"They continued to disappoint him and in desperation he turned to Russia. This meeting between Dr. Sun and Joffe resulted in a Sino-Russian entente cordiale, which marked the turning point of the Chinese revolution.

"Dr. Sun Yat-sen declared neither communism nor the Soviet political system was applicable in China, and Joffe concurred and promised the Soviets would not attempt propaganda in China. Both knew their ultimate aims were irreconcilable and that their entente would not last long, but the immediate aims concurred.

"Dr. Sun wanted aid during the military stage of his revolution and was willing to chance that Soviet propaganda would not take root in China.

"Russia wanted help in her Far-Eastern campaign against outposts of capitalism and was willing to chance that the Chinese Republic would prove a friend rather than an enemy of her world revolution.

"Immediately after this compact was made, the Russian military advisers arrived at Canton. Michael Borodin, their leader, sought to give the Chinese revolutionaries the benefits of his experence gained managing rebellious movements in Mexico and Turkey. In addition he sought to achieve Russia's principal purpose, to get Chinese Communists into China's revolutionary Kuomintang party.

"Political and military training institutes appeared. China's revolutionary forces took shape along lines of Russia's Red Army. In 1924 China's Communists entered the Kuomintang, although bound to obey the party's rulings.

"Red Russia had gained her end. China's Communists were in a position "to bore from within." They looked for converts principally among the wage earners, poor peasants, uneducated young men and women and overseas Chinese who were dissatisfied with the slow progress of the revolution, and among the soldiers and sailors.

"The greatest source of recruits lay among dissatisfied peasants, who were close to the line of subsistence. Peasant leagues and unions sprang up everywhere, especially in Kwantung Province.

"China recognized Russia. From then on Russian and Chinese Communists in China worked openly, despite opposition of conservative elements of the Kuomintang. Communism prospered concurrently with revolutionary progress.

"In August, 1926, China's first Soviet government appeared in Changsha, Hunan, followed quickly by a similar regime at Nanchang, Kiangsi. These facts explain why today these provinces are the principal strongholds of the Chinese Communist movement. Establishment of Soviet rule followed in Hankow, the Communists now proving a stronger element of the Kuomintang than the Conservatives.

"Events moved quickly. In March, 1927, the conservative elements of the Kuomintang broke with the Communists. Six months later Red Russia's Soviet republic in Hankow collapsed.

"M. Borodin and other radicals fled from China back to Soviet Russia, and Kuomintang conservatives regained control, establishing the still existing Nanking Government.

"December, 1927, witnessed the final collapse of the openly maintained Russian Communist influence in China, in the form of the Canton riots. In those riots Russian Soviet consular officials, propagandists and military advisers alike met bloody deaths along with thousands of Chinese Communists, converts to their Russian teachers' propaganda, but now comrades in death before the fury of Kuomintang conservatives, who sought to prevent China from going Red.

"Severed relations between China and Russia followed.

"The Sun-Joffe entente ended. Dr. Sun had obtained his revolutionary military aid, but now the dangerous fire with which he knowingly played in order to be warmed was consuming him.

"Red Russia had planted her communistic tenets. Today, those seeds, planted deep within minds of the discontented, proverty stricken, tax ridden Chinese peasants are bearing fruit.

"Ignorant and devoid of all hope, in despair they are turning to communism, desperately and blindly striving to better their lot.

"China's Reds today are rising and communism in China today is probably stronger than at any time since Adolf Joffe and Dr. Sun Yat-sen achieved their now historic entente cordiale within the foreign controlled international settlement at Shanghai.

Yen Rushes Plans for New Peiping Government as Nanking Starts Decisive Lung-Hai Drive

The *North-China Daily News* (Shanghai) on Sept. 4 published a dispatch form its correspondent in Mukden which stated that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's attitude toward the plans for a new government in Peiping "were not as sympathetic as had been made out" and that he had not given his approval of such action. Continuing, the report quoted the Marshal as being opposed to the civil war and as saying that little good was expected to result from the activities of the so-called Enlarged Kuomintang Congress in Peiping. Mukden's attitude regarding the present situation however, was dependent upon a general conference of Manchurian officials which had been called to meet shortly.

THE outstanding elements in the Chinese politico-military situation at the present are somewhat as follows :

1—Northern militarists and politicians, apparently convinced of the impossibility of obtaining military support from Manchuria, have decided to proceed immediately toward the formation of an opposition government in Peiping, claiming that Marshal Chang Hsueh-lieng head of the Manchurian administration, has offered no objection to such action.

2—Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek, commander-in-chief of the Government forces, has issued instructions to his subordinate commanders to complete all preparations for what is expected to be a decisive drive against the forces of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang on the Lung-Hai railway in north-central Honan.

3—A political report in the *North China Star* (Tientsin) on August 28 claimed that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, while refusing to take military action to assist the Northern rebels, had informally suggested a "peace plan," whereby all combattants would cease fighting, restore the *status quo* of last April and then hold a round table conference for the purpose of unifying the country and deciding upon plans for political and economic reforms and reconstruction.

4—Reports from the North to the effect that the Manchurian forces were moving into the Peiping and Tientsin districts, apparently were without foundation.

5—Three-Province Anti-Bandit-Communist Conference in Hankow decides upon a definite plan for a general campaign against bandits and communists in Hunan, Kiangsi and Hupeh. Reported that Gen. Lu Tih-ping, head of the Kiangsi provincial

government is to replace Gen. Ho Chien as head of the Hunan Government.

6—T. V. Soong, National Finance Minister, returns from Hankow and reports successful outcome of conference with Central China bankers and businessmen for raising new finances for carrying on the war against the Northern rebels. Stated there never was any question of the National Government's ability to finance the war to a successful conclusion.

As a final means of bolstering up the waning prestige of the Northern military and political factions in opposition to the Central Government, Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, head of the Northern Military Coalition, apparently has decided to made another attempt to form an opposition administration in Peiping, something which has been under discussion by representatives of the various factions in the North since last May. Reports by the Japanese *Rengo* service as well as the British *Reuters* service from Peiping which appeared in the Shanghai newspapers on September 2, indicated that the efforts to form an opposition government, embracing all factions, may finally succeed. Japanese reports suggested the following personnel: Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Minister of Navy, Admiral Shen Hung-lieh; Minister of Education, Tang Erh-ho; Minister of Finance, Liang Ju-shu; Minister of Communications, Ku Ching-teh; Minister of War, Gen. Lu Chung-lin; Minister of Home Affairs, Hsueh Tu-pi; Minister of Industry and Commerce, Hu Tsung-tu. The first three named, Wellington Koo, Shen Hung-lieh and Tang Erh-ho, were listed as Mukden recommendations. The second two, Liang Ju-shu and Ku Ching-teh, were listed as Shansi nominations. The next two, Lu Chung-lin and Hsueh Tu-pi, were Kuominchun (Feng's) appointees, while the last one mentioned, Hu Tsung-tu was credited with membership in the Kwangsi faction of South China.

The report by *Reuters* stated that the so-called "Extended Party Congress" in the North had decided to proceed immediately with the formation of an opposition administration and that a State Council composed of eleven members had been nominated. Seven of these nominees were, Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, Wang Ching-wei, Tang Shao-yi, Li Tsung-jen and Hsu Chung-chih. It was stated that Gen Yen Hsi-shan, after "persistent urging" had agreed to accept the chairmanship of the new government. Other details regarding the new "government" included a decision that there should be eleven ministries, only one Yuan to be known as the "Control Yuan," a military committee, supreme court committee, law codification committee and committee on Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs.

Whether there is anything more substantial back of these reports than previous reports of a similar nature which have been issued from Peiping in the past four months is not known, but the Japanese *Rengo* reports during the week have stated that important conferences in preparation for the formation of an opposition government have been proceeding at Taiyuanfu (Yen's headquarters) since the collapse of Yen's forces on the Shantung front on August 15. A report in the *Peiping Leader* (Yen's organ) on August 27 stated that members of the New Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang to be formed in Peiping, were scheduled to take their oath of office on September 1 and that sufficient money had been guaranteed to assure their salaries at $250 a month. Wang Ching-wei also announced that he had raised the sum of $30,000 for establishing a school for the training of political and party workers. Pai Wen-wei, one of the Kuomintang politician, who had just returned from a conference with Yen at Taiyuanfu said that Gen. Yen was determined to proceed with the formation of an opposition government as a means of stabilizing the situation. In reference to the military situation in the North Gen. Yen announced (*Leader*, August 24) that he and Feng had decided upon a new plan of military operations and that Yen had raised the sum of $2,000,000 from the Shansi provincial bank for the purpose of paying Feng's troops one month's salaries. Chao Tai-wen, a Shansi politician, declared that it was highly necessary for the Northern Coalition to take some definite action shortly as General Chiang Kai-shek "is so despotic that he reminds one of the tyrannical rulers of olden times, hence he must be overthrown by all means."

A perusal of the conflicting reports regarding the attitude of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the Mukden administration, tend to confirm the belief that he will continue his present policy of neutrality, although the *North China Daily News*, official British organ at Shanghai, on September 2. headlined the fact that "the strongest possible efforts were being made to induce the 'Young General' to abandon his attitude of neutrality, and, if possible to avert the issuance of a peace declaration." The newspapers in the North have published various explanations regarding the so-called "Peitaiho affair" wherein it was alleged that Nanking had attempted to win over certain of the Mukden troops stationed in the vicinity of Shanhaikuan, with the object of causing them to march on Tientsin. It was claimed that this plot had been discovered by the Young Marshal and as a result "strained relations" had developed between him and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. The *North China Star* on August 25 published an explanation of the incident which was circulated from Peiping by the *Kuo Wen* agency stating that an over-zealous Nanking adherent named Tao Tun-li, "who was carried away by his hatred of a certain Northern leader," had been responsible for the incident but, that he had no evil designs against Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang. As proof of Marshal Chang's loyalty to the National Government, Nanking pointed to the fact that Wang Chia-cheng, a Mukden appointee, has assumed office as Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs and Hu Yoh-yi, another Mukden appointee has accepted the post of Mayor of Tsingtao. The defense commissioner at Tsingtao, Chang Hsueh-ming, a brother of Marshal Chang, has also assumed his post.

THE DRIVE ON THE LUNG-HAI

Reports from both North and South indicate that the next major military activities are to take place on the Lung-Hai railway in north-central Honan. The *Sin Wan Pao*, in a report from Nanking on September 2 stated that following the issuance of orders by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek on August 29 for a general offensive, that the Government troops, despite the handicap of a flooded Yellow river and countryside, had made considerable progress. It was claimed that Feng's troops had abandoned Kaocheng and Hungmiao to the north of the Lung-Hai and that Lanfeng was being threatened. The Government's central-route forces claimed to have captured Yachikang and Naihuang and that the Kuominchun troops had suffered heavy casualties, including 2,700 prisoners and much ammunition. Further, it was stated that the Nanking forces had captured the town of Mingchuenhsien in the vicinity of Lanfeng on the night of August 31. Successes were also

reported on the Peiping-Hankow railway sector. The papers in Peiping and Tientsin claimed that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had concentrated 400,000 troops in northern Honan for a decisive battle with Feng's forces, which were looked upon as the single outstanding obstacle to a decisive Government victory.

T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, in an interview with foreign newspaper correspondents in Shanghai during the week, declared that the military phases of the present civil war situation would be concluded before the end of the present month and that ample finance were available for the completion of the war.

Hu Han-ming, president of the Legislative Yuan at Nanking on Sept. 2 issued a statement indicating that Mukden may shortly advance on Peiping, and that this would mark the collapse of the Northern rebellion against the Central Government. He claimed that the complete disorganization of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan's Shansi troops would shortly be followed by the withdrawal of Feng Yu-hsiang's Kuominchun forces from northern Honan. Mr. Hu also claimed that the bombing of Peiping by Government airplanes "had created a panic among the Reorganizationists and other members of the so-called Extended Congress and the efforts to form an opposition government would end in a complete fiasco." He also expressed the belief that the Government's recent offer of amnesty to the subordinate commanders in the North, would hasten the collapse of the rebel military coalition. He suggested that Feng's Kuominchun forces would be forced to adopt one of three measures, (1) launch another drive toward Hankow on the Peiping-Hankow line; (2) withdraw to Tungkwang (strategic position on Honan-Shensi border), with the object of entering Szechuen; (3) move on Peiping and Tientsin with the object of seizing control of Hopei (Chihli) province from Yen Hsi-shan.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, on August 29 issued another personal appeal to the subordinate commanders in the North to desert their present superiors "who were blinded by selfish ambitions and egged on by shameless politicians" and rejoin the Government. Gen. Chiang declared that his only purpose was to preserve national unification and consolidate the Central Government, following the accomplishment of which, he would be ready to retire at any time.

THE ANTI-COMMUNIST WAR

The so-called "Three-Province Anti-Bandit-Communist Conference" consisting of representatives of Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi, which had been in session in Hankow under the chairmanship of Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War, concluded its sessions on September 1 and announced the decision to embark on a general campaign against the communist "armies" operating under the banners of Chu, Mao, Pang, Huang, Hu, Kwang and Hsu. The plan provided for full cooperation on the part of the three provinces, assisted by forces from the Central Government, against the major communist units, while the matter of looking after the smaller units would be left to the provincial forces. It was also decided that the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang in Nanking would launch a "Red-Purgation Movement" among the villages and towns and that people would be encouraged to establish their own militia.

While the Japanese *Rengo* service continued to issue alarming reports regarding another bandit-communist drive on Changsha, statements from Nanking claimed that fresh forces sent to that city from Hankow were ample to prevent another communist occupation; that the city had been entirely surrounded by defense-works making it practically impregnable. Among the new troops sent to Changsha from Hankow were the 3rd Model Division, and the newly organized 5th and 10th Divisions. It was claimed that preliminary skirmishes had already developed with the communist "armies" and that the Government forces had been successful.

Reports from independent foreign sources from both Hankow and Changsha indicated that Changsha seemed safe from further communist attacks for the time being; that the communist forces under the leaders Chu and Mao were operating about ten miles to the south of the city, but their forces were thought to be small. It was stated that the Government now has more than 30,000 dependable troops in the vicinity of Changsha and while there were all kinds of alarming rumors in circulation, the city appeared to be safe. Communist forces operating in northern Hunan under the red banners of Chu, Mao and Peng were estimated at about 7,000. One report indicated that the communist gangs had reached an understanding with the Kwangsi rebels and remnants of Chang Fa-kwei's "Ironsides," and also with forces from Kweichow province, with the object of cutting off all southern Hunan and Kiangsi from Government control.

Nanning Still Besieged

More than 500 Chinese residents of the city of Nanning, capital of Kwangsi province, are reported to have perished from food shortage as a result of the long siege of the city by the Yunnanese troops, which are besieging the city on behalf of the National Government.

According to a report received in Hongkong the rebel Kwangsi commanders inside the city have confiscated all food stuffs for their troops leaving the civilian population in a famished condition. The indignant civilian residents have held numerous meetings and demonstrations of protest, but their efforts have been of no avail. It is stated that the stocks of food still remaining in the city are only sufficient for fifteen days, following which the Kwangsi rebels will be forced to evacuate the city and retreat in the direction of Liuchow in the north-central part of the province where other Kwangsi rebel forces are located.

Canton airplanes which are participating in the attack on Nanning are stated to be bombing the place daily and claim to have completely wrecked the two chief barracks of the rebels and killed a large number of soldiers.

Little Change in Silver Situation, but Many Rumors

T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, in an interview with *Kuo Min* during the week said the Chinese Government is informally discussing with the British Government the question of sales of silver by India in view of the interest of both China and India in seeing improvement in the silver situation.

Mr. Soong said that the Chinese Minister at London, Alfred Sze, under instructions from the Government, several months ago took up with the British Government the question of the fall in the price of silver. The hope was then expressed that the Indian Government would withhold sales of silver at low levels. In said communication the Chinese Government called attention to the grave injury to China caused by recent silver depreciation. It pointed out that China's purchasing power was seriously reduced and commerce disrupted, to the detriment of the trade and industry of countries trading with China. The communication also referred to the added difficulty of meeting the gold obligations of the Government, and stated that falling exchange seriously interfered with giving effect to the Government to introduce monetary reform and make a settlement of debts in arrears.

As regards the silver situation in Shanghai, although many rumors have been current to upset the market the relation between the U. S. dollar and the Chinese dollar has stood fairly steady at 3.45 to 3.50, The Indian Government is stated to be ready to sell 40,000,000 ounces of silver below London parity and the Italian salvage operating on the P.&O. liner *Egypt* may bring 1, 400,000 ounces into the world market, but despite all this forward rates for several months ahead show little change from the existing exchange level.

C. F. Remer Returns to China to Study Financial Relations

Professor C. F. Remer, who has a well-earned reputation as an expert in international trade, is a passenger by the Empress of Russia due at Shanghai on Sept. 5.

Professor Remer is returning to China in order to direct a study of the international financial and economic relations of this country which is being financed by the Social Science Research Council of New York City. He is working with an advisory committee of the Brookings Institution of Washington, D. C.

One of the results of Professor Remer's previous studies on this subject has been to show that the direct investment of foreign business firms in China is much greater than foreign loans to the Chinese Government. Another important aspect of the present study involves the consequences of these foreign investments in China's international relations and in the economic, political, and social life of the Chinese. Professor Remer hopes to deal with the economic consequences of the system of treaty ports and extraterritorialty in China, and with the economic factors in the disintegration of traditional China.

High Cost of Shanghai Municipal Government

BY JENNINGS WONG

(The Chinese Nation, August 27)

THE CAPACITY of the Shanghai Municipal Council to pay its foreign employees and propagandists big salaries is not denied and is a household word in China. It is said that a certain foreign advisor to the S.M.C. who came from a tropical country receives the fabulous salary of one thousand pounds sterling per mensem and the nominal head of the S.M.C. who is a lawyer by profession receives $3,000 per mensen. The head commissioner of the police of the Municipality receives more salary than the governor of the State of New York. Besides these, several hundreds of the former public servants of the Municipality are on the pension list, including the participators in May 30th incident. The princely salaries paid to these men seem very ridiculous to men of common sense. But why should foreigners, mostly British, worry about the enormous expenses of the Municipality, derived from taxation towards which more than 75 per cent. are paid by Chinese so long as they can get a fat pay at present? It seems very foolish to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs, but the goose is Chinese property.

The S.M.C. has recently decided upon a scheme for increasing the salaries of all foreign employees with the Municipality who come from countries with currencies on gold standards; the reason being the increased cost of living due mainly to the recent silver slump. The amount of such increase is said to be about one third of the present salaries., The lame excuses given for the increase are that in respect to the salaries paid to foreign employees, their obligations in their own countries were in most cases heavy; many had insurance obligations in gold, and others, whose children were being educated in foreign countries, were hard pressed to meet expenses. It was found that in regard to remittances to gold-standard countries some 80 per cent. of the foreign staff are affected and that their average remittances equal 27 per cent. of their pay.

Transparent Injustice

It is necessary to point out that those Municipal employees who are paid on a gold basis are foreigners, and those who are paid in silver dollars are Chinese. The discrepancy and injustice are transparent enough. The foreigners who receive a high pay have got an increase beginning from July 1, while the Chinese who receive a low pay got no increase at all. Why should the Municipal authorities purposely draw a line of distinction between Chinese and foreigners? Since the cost of living has soared skyward of late, due to the silver slump, does it only affect the foreign employees of the Municipality? The price of rice has increased from $16 to $24 per picul or an increase of 30 per cent. since 1929: doesn't that mean something to the Chinese staff? Equality of treatment engenders contentment, and contentment ensures a more proficient and efficient public service. Incidentally, the newly-elected three Chinese Councillors to the Municipality have not yet sent protest against this unfair treatment.

The whole of China has now awakened to the necessity of cutting down overhead and administrative expenses in industrial and commercial enterprises as well as in government organs in view of the general trade depression, while the S.M.C. can afford to increase the salaries of its foreign staff to 30 per cent.; why then should the Municipal authorities not allow some able and experienced Chinese fill some important positions, who are willing to accept less pay? The Chinese have always been advocating that they should be given chances to serve the Municipality if they possess the proper qualifications and training. Now is the opportune time that they should be given such chances. It is a sure way to reduce the administrative expenses by employing more Chinese on the staff in place of foreigners, because the local men are paid in silver dollars and do not require first class passages to England or other European cities and return once every few years, not to mention those who are on the pension list.

Foreigners will say that it is not their money wasted so lavishly, therefore what they cared! A greater percentage of the revenues comes from the Chinese taxpayers. Taxes the Chinese must pay, but to increase salaries to foreign employees and to cut down the administrative cost, the Chinese must be "hands-off" and keep quiet.

It does not take long to find out that the S.M.C. without revenues from the Chinese would resemble a motor car without gasoline. Foreigners who have been receiving their usual fat pay would be forced to go home on the first available steamers leaving Shanghai. But how many of the foreign staff in the Municipality have considered the question seriously? In spite of this, sea-men and ex-soldiers, particularly those of British nationality, are almost sure to get a job in the police force at any time. At present more than 20 per cent. of the British population in Shanghai are in the police force, whose salaries are from Tls. 150 to Tls. 300 per month besides being given free room and board, etc. Since July 1 they get a 30 per cent. increase. In comparison with their foreign co-workers, the Chinese in the police force are getting from $20 to $40 per month excepting a few who hold higher positions. The Russians in the police receive from 200 to 300 per cent. more than the Chinese. Even the Indians start with more than $30 per month in the police force.

Despite the low pay for the Chinere staff in the Municipality, there is no dearth of applicants for positions with the Shanghai Municipal Police Force. Recently applications were called for candidates for appointment as Chinese Inspectors, and no fewer than 1,200 Chinese applied for the positions. Of the total number of applicants, only 30 were selected. On the staff of the S.M.C. the Chinese employed are holding only subordinate positions. The commencing salary of the Chinese staff is around $50 per month or less, which is far from being a living wage for those of the decent class. Foreigners in each department in the Municipal Council are "bosses," who, as a rule, are cigar-puffing "taipans." Owing to a monopoly of their strong influences, they receive from 10 to 20 times as much pay as the Chinese, yet the latter do most of the work.

Double Labor and Expense

As most of the foreign employees in the Municipality are working in such a high-brow manner, they have not learned and would not learn the language, manners and customs of the people with whom they come into contact daily. In fact they can hardly see the Chinese points of view in regard to affairs of the Municipality. It seems as if an impenetrable wall has been erected between the two races in the business and social worlds. When a big murder or robbery comes up in which the Chinese are involved, the foreign detectives and police are on the job, but they must carry along with them Chinese interpreters. Here the expense involved in this job is doubled, and besides, the case is handled in such a round-a-about way, the result of which may be far from satisfactory. This plainly shows that the doubled labor and expenses incurred are unnecessary.

Since the British are in absolute control of the Municipal Government, naturally they would help their own nationals in every possible way by giving them various sorts of special privileges, and direct their attention only to what is beneficial to them regardless of the welfare of the community in which they live. Many Chinese firms in the Settlement employ British "experts" or "advisors" either for "pushing" the trade or merely for some sort of protection, because these foreign advisors may be able to speed up a certain piece of work, which is involved with the authorities of the Municipality. The maintenance of the S.M.C. comes from taxation, mostly from the Chinese; the high cost of its upkeep means a heavy taxation, which in turn increases the high cost of living in the Settlement.

Whatever rewards the foreigners may merit—particularly the British who are credited with building up the great cosmopolitan city—they have already been rewarded immensely. During the past decades thousands of them have made vast fortunes under the protection of extraterritoriality, and many more, particularly the British sea-men, ex-soldiers, lawyers, etc. have been given well-paid positions in the Municipality. These "lucky" persons are always afraid that they might lose their fat jobs because they can hardly secure such positions in their own country. We all know that no nation that has taken part in the administration of the Settlement has ever sent a cent for its improvement. All the money spent is derived from the local revenues, which mostly come from the Chinese. Practically no fat-paid position in the

(Continued on page 35)

Crisis of Christian Missions in China

BY FRANK RAWLINSON

(Editor, The Chinese Recorder, Shanghai, in Current History for August, 1930).

CHINA'S REVOLUTION began about thirty-five years ago as an underground stream. In 1911 this stream burst through the surface. It grew in volume and power until during the last few years it overflowed the country. Five revolutionary tidal waves have swept the destiny of China into the hands of a modern trained but restless leadership. This leadership is inspired by new ideals, is framing new programs and is reasserting China's integrity through the writing of new treaties and the securing of a real, if still somewhat circumscribed, tariff autonomy. The nation at large, however, is in a state of disintegration. This appears in the breaking up of traditional political, economic, social and religious institutions. Although neither the new ideals and new programs, nor the disintegration of traditional institutions are as yet fully operative anywhere in China, nevertheless the revolutionary tidal waves have opened a new channel for China's life.

The outstanding effects of these changes upon Christianity are that its growth, statistically and geographically, has been noticeably retarded, its relationships changed and its spirit both distracted and stimulated. Most Christians in China have been profoundly affected by the revolution and its concomitants of disruption and reconstruction, and their response has been of three general types: a considerable proportion showing a tendency to slip back into their old ways; another group showing a hesitancy and uncertainty toward the revolutionary challenges to its environment and the remainder attempting to readjust their faith and works to their changing environment. These three groups, of which the third is probably the smallest, correlate roughly with the degree of modern training received by each. In the third is found the progressive Christian leadership which, as in political life, is in the minority as regards the rank and file it is striving to lead.

Revolution Weakens Christianity

It is clear that the revolution has weakened Christianity economically and numerically. Militarism in China, as elsewhere, has assumed the right to commandeer and use property for its own ends. The value of this property, added to the personal losses of Chinese Christians and missionaries, is considerable, though not yet finally measured. Its confiscation means a tremendous loss, even though it represents only a small percentage of the value of Christian property and possessions in China. Furthermore, the general economic depression has increased the difficulty of Chinese Christian self-help.

During the revolution the statistical strength of Christianity has decreased. Defections among church members have been numerous so that some of the smaller Christian centres have been blotted out and the value of many of those remaining is being questioned. Here and there one hears of evangelical ingatherings, but these are not as prevalent as they once were. In general, evangelistic fervor has dwindled, which naturally affects the statistical growth of Christianity. Students in schools and inmates of hospitals have also decreased, the loss in East Central China being about 50 per cent. The missionary force has been so depleted that only about 65 per cent of those working in China three years ago are still there. It seems unlikely that the missionary body will again reach its former strength.

Christian leadership has decreased numerically in the churches, the schools, the hospitals and in Christian social enterprises—more serious in some ways than the loss of lay members. There have been fewer candidates for specific Christian training, particularly the pastorate, showing that the drift of modern-trained Chinese is away from Church service. Some proportion of the leadership lost to Christianity has taken up similar types of work in political or other social and indigenous organizations. While this is to the good, nevertheless the loss of leadership retards tremendously the reconstruction of Christianity. Like the revolutionary army, Christianity has won its battle so far as actual survival is concerned, but has suffered the usual losses accompanying any type of warfare; it has passed through a battle of its own, which though subsiding, is probably far from ended.

The Loss of Treaty Privileges

The revolution has profoundly affected the relationship of Christianity to the Chinese Church and to Chinese Christian. As regards the treaties and administrative relationships between Chinese and Western churches, the old status and relationship still exist, technically. But in reality they are dead letters, legal and ecclesiastical ghosts. In addition, an anti-Christian movement and an attempt to dissociate education from religion have accompanied the revolution. Participating in these converging movements affecting Christianity have been three groups: the militarists, the Communists and the modern-trained educational leaders.

The effort to separate religion and education was due to a reasoned and widespread conviction not back of the other movements to an equal degree. However, they have all helped to reveal that Christianity has lost its treaty privileges. Whatever the status of the missionary, the Chinese Church is now, for all practical purposes, free from the incubus of political privileges. Since the revolutionaries ignored them and threw them by the wayside it is recognized that they are worthless and useless. Thus, the Lutherans in Hunan who are trying to rouse Chinese Christians to appeal to the National Government for required religious courses in private schools are basing their appeal on the Chinese Constitution and not on the old treaty privileges.

During the past thirty-five years Christianity has taken the lead in China as regards education and medicine, and during this generation alone has initiated anti-opium campaigns as well as agricultural improvements and industrial reforms. Now this leadership, so far as the nation is concerned, has passed into the hands of non-church and sometimes non-Christian organizations, and to no small extent into the hands of the National Government, which is setting up new standards and programs to meet these needs on a nation-wide scale. Christianity is thus called on to assist in reforms now becoming a part of China's national life. Modern leadership along these lines runs parallel to or even apart from the Church. However, it should be noted that many Christians are active along all these lines apart from the organized efforts of the Church. The revolution has thus made it necessary for the Church to compete with indigenous organizations and at the same time has enlarged the opportunity for Christian cooperation with extra Church forces.

The measure of unification achieved nationally has thrown into relief the still inadequate solidarity of the Christian forces. Mobilization of ideals and forces has gone further outside the Church than within it, and, strangely enough, there is much less Christian interest in unity now than a few years ago. This seems due, on the one hand to the emphasis laid on the national movement which has led Chinese Christians to centre their attention on their local and group developments—a tendency toward self-centredness which retards unity—and on the other hand to a realization that organizations working for Christian unity do not promise, up to date, to meet the demands of Chinese unity. They have been too foreign. A growing desire for a more democratic control of national Christian organizations has resulted in a reorganization of the National Christian Council along lines more representative of the Chinese Church. In any event, the revolution has made it clear that Chinese Christian solidarity cannot be built up around forms imported unchanged from the West. Chinese Christians no longer look to the West for either standards or forms. Their eyes are turned upon the challenges in their own environment. This change of consciousness and attitude is an important effect of the revolution.

Religious Liberty

The revolution has put Christianity on an equal basis with other religions in China. Its right to exist has been conceded, albeit still opposed by some extremists. The preliminary Constitutions admit the right of the Chinese to accept any religion they wish. Up to the present, Christianity has won equality only, but to have won this is a noteworthy achievement. At the same time Christianity is beginning to show appreciation of the values in other religious systems, and a rising feeling that some of their values will have to be built into a reconstructed Chinese Christian life. This tolerance is due partly to the fact that all religions in China have faced a common danger of anti-religious onslaughts, and now seek the common privilege of religious liberty.

Attacks on Christianity and the Church have brought to Chinese Christians a deeper awareness of themselves as a Chinese body, as a religious movement within China,

In other words, the Chinese Church is trying to realize both its distinctiveness as a religious group and its unity with the life of China. Mental and spiritual unrest is inevitable at such a stage of experience.

The virulence of anti-Christian attack has sharpened the Church's realization of its own capabilities and responsibilities. The evacuation of many missionaries has taught Christians to depend more on themselves and has revealed the latent leadership in the Chinese Church which helps to offset the numerical loss. Thus Chinese Christians have begun to see that their Church must prove its integrity as a Chinese movement before it can wield an effective national influence. It is clear that the future of Christianity in China depends upon its cooperation with modern leadership and ideals, a wise use of China's religious values and full and free development of Chinese Christian autonomy and responsibility.

The chief effect of the revolution upon Christians is that, generally speaking, it has given them a changing mind and spirit. Statistical and economic losses may be borne with equanimity, for in neither of these is the future of Christianity rooted. It is rather in the effects of the revolution upon the Christian spirit that we shall find either a portent of futility or a promise of ability to master its new relationships, challenges and opportunities.

These effects have been both negative and positive. On the negative side there is widespread confusion and uncertainty about the message and function of Christianity. That this is more evident in the ranks of youth and those given the advantages of modern training is significant in that these youths must supply the future leadership of Christianity.

This confusion is evidenced in three ways, First, there is considerable uncertainty about the effectiveness of the Church as now organized. No Chinese group has yet evolved a Chinese form of Church organization that commands general approval. Just as the nation at large has accepted the necessity of political reorganization, thoughtful Christians feel the need of Church reorganization, though in achieving it they are somewhat behind their political contemporaries.

Looked on as "Foreign Agents"

Second, while Chinese Christians are not generally looked on as foreign agents, the missionaries still are so regarded by many Chinese. The revolution has made it clear that in some way the missionaries must be completely freed from such an interpretation of their presence in China.

Third, with fifteen different Christian sects, there is uncertainty as to the content of the Christian message. This is the result of anti-Christian criticism, sectarian divisionism and an apparent conflict between science and much Christian teaching. 'The message of the pulpit does not always accord with that of classroom." "The old-time preacher cannot feed the modern educated Chinese." The situation apparent in these statements is not entirely due to the Chinese revolution; it is world-wide. But it is an unmistakable sign of the general breaking up of old institutional and spiritual attitudes. The old loyalties are weakening. Loyalty to the mission conflicts with loyalty to the Church. Loyalty to the authority of the Bible is in conflict with new educational regulations. In some cases this confusion and uncertainty, together with the conflict of loyalties, create what can only be described as a spiritual debacle.

There are, however, developments which may be looked on as positive and promising effects of the revolution. They are only beginnings and are evident only in a minority, but it is always minorities that lead into new effort and experience. Hopeful signs are particularly apparent among educational leaders and national organizations such as the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A. and the National Christan Council. They are also evident, though to a much less degree, in the rank and file of the laity and the Christian ministry,

Among these there is a deep and widespread intellectual awakening which recognizes the need for a really indigenous Christian message. This does not mean a message new in essentials, but a message couched in native Chinese thought forms.

Chinese Christians are, furthermore, awakening to the problem of religious liberty, a new problem created by the revolution. The awakening of labor and the peasants has brought home to the Church the urgent necessity of meeting their special problems. Christian interest in these problems has grown up with the revolution, as evidenced by a secretary for rural work added to the staff of the National Christian Council, and a special study of this field by the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., and Shantung University. This new interest is part of a "fundamental redirection of the mission enterprise."

That the revolution has hastened the release of Chinese women for a freer and fuller life is quite evident also. It has turned their attention to the urgent need of an improved home life, social equality and capacity for social service.

One of the most valuable effects of the revolution on Christianity is the growth of a critical, scientific attitude, an experimental approach to all the problems of Christian living and service. There is also a deepened appreciation of spiritual and human values as over against the economic and ecclesiastical. Missionaries are viewed more in terms of their personalities than of their economic or professional contributions. Students in Christian institutions are turning more to thoughts of service than preparation for salary-earning careers.

The revolution has induced a tendency to simplify the Christian religion and to refocus Christian faith. Chinese Christians have never had any widespread, vital interest in the historical Christian creeds. The revolution has not strengthened their interest. It has rather led them to seek still more for the unifying essentials of their faith, to make more immediate and personal their relation to God, their Western colleagues and their countrymen.

II

By HALLETT ABEND

(Correspondent New York Times, in Current History for August, 1930)

The day of the the missionaries in China seems to be rapidly drawing to a close. Superstitious though the Chinese are, and often given to abstract philosophy, as a people they are not religious-minded. After many decades of sincere effort and the spending of uncounted hundreds of millions of dollars, the Protestant missionaries can now claim the extremely meagre result of less than 500,000 living converts or Chinese Protestant Christians. The Catholics have done much better, and can point to nearly 2,500,000 converts. The enumeration in the two branches of the Christian Church is, however, on a different basis. The Protestants enumerate only adults; the Catholics enumerate all in a family who are baptized.

The cost of the conversion of those 3,000,000 Christians out of a total population of 400,000,000 about three-quarters of one percent has been stupendous. In 1928 the United Foreign Mission of the Protestant Church of America alone spent $6,557,056 in China. Other protestant American missionary bodies spent fully $1,000,000, while European Protestant missions expended about $3,500,000. That was a total expenditure by Protestants, for one year, of $10,000,000. Add to this the $5,000,000 estimated expenditure by the Catholic missions, and we have a total for Christian missionary work in China of $15,000,000 a year.

Though Chinese indifference to Christianity often shades into the dark hues of violent anti-Chinese feeling, the factor which makes almost certain a waning missionary influence is the significant anti-foreign unity of thought amongst political leaders in China. As the spirit of nationalism deepens, so will this anti-foreign feeling become more intense, and Chinese Christians will have much to endure because of their conversion by foreigners. Already the hand of the Nanking Government rests so heavily upon mission schools and colleges that the teaching of Christianity in these iustitutions may no longer be made a prescribed course, while courses in the "Three Peoples Principles" of Sun Yat-sen, which are distinctly anti-foreign, are compulsory. Today the slogan used most frequently by Kuomintang anti-foreign agitators is that Christianity is the forerunner of imperialism and seeks to dull and distract the national consciousness.

The Irony of It

By an ironical coincidence the missionaries themselves in their zeal to forward anything that might improve the Chinese people, have campaigned in their own home lands most zealously for the Nationalist cause. When the Nationalist armies swarmed northward through China it was mission interests which suffered more than any other foreign interests. Yet the missionaries as a class have urged upon their diplomatic and consular representatives, upon their home board and supporters and upon their own governments, the wisdom and expediency of meeting all demands however intolerant of the Nanking Government. This attitude, which has resulted in crippling their own possibilities for usefulness, was actuated by the

A.B.C.

GREAT SALE

COMMENCING AUGUST 20

FOR

21 DAYS ONLY

472 Nanking Road, Next to Post Office, Shanghai

fact that the missionaries realized that if they opposed any portion of the Nationalist program they would be driven out of the country entirely. If they resist the abolition of extraterritoriality, if they campaigned for the retention in China of foreign gunboats and foreign land forces, if they declared that the day had not yet come when the "unequal treaties" could safely be abolished, they risked stirring up the bitter animosity of the people whom they were trying to reach.

So it happens that by letters to their boards and churches and friends at home, by newspaper and magazine articles and by lecture tours at home, the missionaries have been the unwitting tools and invaluble assistant of the propagandists who were trying to hoodwink the rest of the world about China; they tragically assisted in their own undoing and helped to build up, particularly in the United States, Canada and Britain a public sentiment decidedly opposed to any intervention in China, no matter how severe the provocation. However well-intentioned this missionary activity may have been, it was assuredly ill-advised, even stupid to an amazing degree. At Shanghai in the Summer of 1926 the missionaries hoped for the triumph of Nationalism, and stubbornly refused to believe that if it should triumph their own institutions would probably meet the same shameful treatment which earlier that year had been meted out by Nationalists to the Canton Hospital, to the stout Memorial Hospital at Wuchow and to the Canton Christian College, to mention only a few "incidents." The same obtuseness was almost universal all through the Winter and early Spring of 1927 in the Peking-Tientsin and Shantung areas. Though almost all mission institutions between Canton and Hankow had been closed by the northward advance of the Nationalist armies, the missionaries in North China still hoped ardently that the Nationalists would reach Peking, and refused to believe that their own institutions would eventually fare likewise.

This policy of compromise has not earned the missionaries the good-will of the Nationalist leaders, and the Kuomintang propagandists today as a class are probably the most determinedly anti-Christian group of men to be found in all China. One would have thought that the missionaries would have taken alarm during 1926 and 1927, and would have realized that since Russian and Chinese Communist advisers and propagandist were shaping the whole ideology of the Nationalist movement, that movement was bound to be as anti-Christian as Russian communism itself. Instead, the missionaries branded friendly councilors as "reactionaries" and forwarded the very cause which culminated in the "Nanking incident" of March, 1927, and which sent about 6,000 missionaries scurrying to the foreign concessions, to Japan, to America and to Europe, abandoning their missions, hospitals, schools and colleges to be looted, wrecked and in many cases put to the torch by Nationalist enthusiasts.

Careful observers are agreed that the present administration at Nanking is the most anti-foreign in its complexion that has been accepted as the "government of China" since the Boxer massacres in 1900, but Nanking's apologists hotly deny this charge, and point to government manifestoes and mandates concerning the fundamental rights of a people to freedom of worship, In September, 1928, Article 261 of the new Chinese Criminal Code was formally enacted by the Nanking Government, specifying that "whoever commits insulting or humiliating act against any temple, monastery, grave or any place of worship, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term of not more than six months' detention, or a fine of not more than $300. Whoever interferes with any religious service, or worship shall be liable to the same punishment." This new law reads very well, but it is not being enforced either for the protection of Christian, Buddhist, Confucian or Mohammedan places of worship, Instead, there have been since the law's enactment literally scores and scores of anti-Christian violence and attacks upon churches and missions which have been led by local Kuomintang leaders —and the Kuomintang is the government of China. So far there is no official record of any Kuomintang member being punished or even reprimanded by Nanking for any of these attacks.

The mission institutions of learning, when they registered under Nanking's Education law, found that the boards of trustees had to be more than 50 per cent Chinese, that the president must in all cases be a Chinese, that classes in Christianity were often barred. Moreover, attendance at chapel services had to be changed to make attendance voluntary. In short, mission schools ceased to be primarily places where Christianity was taught to Chinese and became schools pure and simple for Chinese,

supported by mission funds. This has caused several denominations to close all their schools and colleges in China. In some provinces, Fukien, for instance, orders were issued that no religious instruction of any kind should be given in any schools in grades below the third year of the middle school. This ban on religious classes has made many missionaries feel that they can no longer conscientiously appeal to supporters at home for funds, because those who give such funds do so for evangelization and would not contribute if they knew they were to be used only for secular education.

Missionaries in China have stood virtually as trustees of millions and millions of dollars' worth of property in China, purchased with foreign money which was contributed for definite purposes. What wonder that there is today serious "stock taking" among the missionaries and much heart-searching concerning future policies?

The closing of missions or further crippling of missionary effort means a serious loss to non-Christian Chinese, a loss far more important than the loss of the money which for years has been flowing into China for mission work. The cause of education receives a serious setback whenever mission schools or colleges are closed. The lame, the halt and the blind among the Chinese suffer more than necessary whenever mission hospitals are closed by anti-Christian demonstrations. Moreover, the cause of China suffers when the missionaries are hindered or driven out, because it has been the missionaries more than any foreign class who have urged and ceaselessly campaigned in favor of an international policy of patience and non-interference where China is concerned.

The plight of mission work in China has resulted in the development of two schools of thought. One favors concentrating all funds and all efforts on a few highly efficient institutions in the belief that the attempt to spread Christianity over all China in a very thin layer is wasted effort. This school believes in training a few Chinese to high efficiency and then letting them carry on the work. On the other hand, advocates of decentralization point out, as one detail, that the cost of sending six Chinese students through a medical college would pay for one year of primary schooling for 32,600 children, and call attention to the great number of highly educated Chinese who, even now, are unable to find positions; they urge that the work be conducted with the masses instead of educating the few.

When exclusively evangelical work is considered the costs seem appallingly high. British mission figures show that each convert costs in cash over £56, more than $800 in Chinese money, according to exchange rates prevailing early in 1920. Dr. Robert E. Speer, addressing the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, offered figures which have never been controverted, and declared:

Few Converts

I pick out two of the largest missionary bodies in China. In one of these bodies last year the average addition to the Church was one Chinese convert for every two employed and salaried agents, teachers or preachers. In the other of them, it was one addition to the Church during the year to every four salaried workers. Here are two things you can't get away from. They are just the fundamental essential realities,

These "fundamental realities" will become even more serious as Nationalist anti-Christian propagandists spread among the Chinese people the conviction that conversion to Christianity is unpatriotic. On the other hand, British contributors will ask, Why give £56 to convert one Chinese to Christianity when agents of the Chinese Government are not only trying to balk conversions but by anti-foreign propaganda are helping to destroy the market in China for British goods, thereby prolonging the period during which British unemployment remains a national menace?

Many influential Chinese Christians are today outspoken in declaring that they feel missionaries to be "the agents of imperialism." They say that now that the Bible has been translated into Chinese the need for foreign workers is at an end, and that if the missionaries have been sincere, they will now leave China and rely on Chinese Christians for the further spread of the gospel. The Chinese Christians of the Hankow-Wuchang area, for instance, are on record in a set of resolutions which declare that "the only thing we can do is to work hard for the independence of the Church, so that it may be free from the control of foreigners and may rid itself forever of all relationship with imperialism." Again, in Shanghai the Chinese Christians are on record in formal resolutions which insist that "the time has come when missionaries must choose between Chinese Nationalism and their home countries," adding that those missionaries who would not espouse Nationalism should lose no time about departing from China for their home lands.

Kuomintang Members Incite Mobs

The list of missionaries murdered in the interior of China in 1929 was appallingly large, while the first ten weeks of 1930 chronicled five such killings. Missionaries who venture into bandit-infested regions or into areas under the domination of Communist bands do so at their own risk, and the Nanking Government cannot be blamed for what befalls foreigners who insist upon venturing into lawless zones. In many provinces, particularly in Shantung, the anti-Christian campaign is carried on under the direction of the provincial Kuomintang party headquarters. During the first three months of 1930 there were many instances of Kuomintang workers inciting mobs to march upon missions, to picket hospitals, to close schools or colleges, In many of these cases Nationalist soldiers accompanied the mobs, rifles on shoulders, to "protect" the mobs from the missionaries, and stood by as interested spectators while the missions were looted and slogans were posted on the churches and chapels. Here are some of the anti-Christian slogans seemingly sanctioned by the Kuomintang party, for they were found in "Special Orders" signed by and bearing the official seals of Kuomintang Propaganda directors:

Christianity is primarily the vanguard of the cultural invasion of the Imperialists; therefore it should be speedily stamped out.

The Cross of Christ is a tool of Imperialism to crush the Chinese people.

Open the knife and slay all who profess the foreign teachings.

Those who sympathize with Christianity are undesirable members of the Chinese race and traitors to their country. Under the leadership of the Kuomintang do your best to attack Christianity.

The aim of Christian education is to propagate slavery, to destroy the heart of society by means of education and intoxication of the minds of the young. Therefore the thing to do is to attack Christian schools.

Anti-Christian work should be carried on from the standpoint of Nationalism. Therefore, the anti-Christian movement is part of the National Revolution. If our anti-Christian movement succeeds, the first defense of Imperialism will have been pierced.

The Kuomintang party headquarters in Tientsin, in an official statement issued early in 1930, accused foreign missionaries of making a business of dealing in opium and morphine and with smuggling arms into China for rebels and for thugs. When *The Peking and Tientsin Times*, a British-owned newspaper, called for a retraction and branded these charges as "calculcated and frigid lies," the response of the Kuomintang was to confiscate all copies of the newspaper and to deny it circulation in the mails. The Nanking Government did not check nor rebuke the Tientsin Kuomintang, which was then the representative of Nanking's authority in Tientsin.

The Nanking leaders must use different pens when they write mandates about "religious liberty," when they send notes to foreign powers guaranteeing protection of foreigners in China if extraterritoriality is surrendered, and when they instruct Kuomintang locals to launch anti-foreign and anti-Christian campaigns.

American Financiers Discuss Forms of Proposed Aid to China

Hearings were held at San Francisco last week by Senator Key Pittman's committee on problems of China trade. Opinions of financiers as to the form of aid to be extended to China were widely different. Some favored gold loans and others expressed their belief that a large silver credit would be most serviceable. C. Wilson, San Francisco banker, told the committee that he advocated silver loans. He also supported the return to a policy of foreign concessions, rather than a drift in the other direction, unless early measures were taken to restore order. Fears were expressed by Mr. Wilson that Japan and Soviet Russia might assist China to gain wide control. He said that he believed China preferred to borrow from the United States Government instead of from private banks, and he urged that money obtained by such borrowing be employed to build roads and to disband armies in China.

PHONE 66301 **PHONE 66301**

FOR SERVICE

DAY OR NIGHT

Stand-by men are always available to make emergency repairs to your electrical installation.

A nominal charge only is made for this service.

SHANGHAI POWER COMPANY

SHOWROOM: **SASSOON HOUSE**

OFFICE: **17 FOOCHOW ROAD**

Exploitation of Chinese Labor in Manchuria

BY GRACE FANG

Manchuria, comprising a territory larger than most European countries, larger even than Japan with Korea and Formosa included, offers a vast field for economic development. Of the total area of 862,770 square kilometres, less than 10 per cent is under cultivation. Coupled with the crowded cities in Shantung, Kiangsu, Chekiang and other provinces in China proper, Manchuria becomes the natural outlet or rather the land of opportunities for all. According to a study made by the Nankai University Committee on Social and Economic Research, a total of 4,800,000 people went to the northern districts of Manchuria alone for development of the districts from 1922 to 1929 inclusive.

Much has been said about the peasant laborers in these districts. They are distributed on the farm lands. While dealing with the factory laborers, the situation is different because the industries are mostly financed by the Japanese. According to the Japanese report, the Japanese investments in Manchuria alone amounted to Y.1,345,199,000. The total number of Japanese cooperations in Manchuria in the year of 1928 reached a total of 371. They are distributed according to districts in the following:

Factory Co-operations

	No. of factories	Percent	Capital in Yen	Percent
Kwangtung	211	56.6%	1,199,300	1.1
Railway Zone S.M.R.	123	33.1%	37,126,582	36.7
Consulate districts	9	2.5	2,618,425	2.5
Others	28	7.7	60,319,868	59.6
Total	371	100.0	101,264,175	100.0

As to the number of Japanese factories and the amount of capital the total of 1928 was 786 and Y. 322,400,000 respectively. The value of production totaled Y. 159,400,000. These were distributed in the following industries and compared with the situation of 1927.

Industries	No. of factories	Capital
Spinning and weaving	66	Y. 64,008,100
Metal works	74	22,242,368
Machines and furnitures	65	18,037,381
Chemical works	228	77,320,135
Food and Drinks	183	82,003,143
Miscellaneous	144	10,308,400
Special industries	25	48,447,192
Total	785	322,466,719
1927	750	292,002,302
1926	685	301,679,133

(Manchuria and Mongolia Year Book. 1929. p. 595)

In the above the general economic situation in industry owned by the Japanese was outlined. These factories certainly attract the Chinese laborers for employment. Here we face a problem of Chinese labor under Japanese control.

Before discussing the general working and living condition of these laborers, let us have a general study of the labor population in the district. The percentage of Chinese laborers in different kinds of works in the district of the so-called Japanese sphere of interest of Manchuria are shown in the following:

Kinds of work	Chinese in %	Japanese in %
Peasant labor	90%	10%
Workers for sea products	98%	2%
Miners	82%	18%
Traders	72%	28%
Factory laborers and transportation workers	62-65%	38-35%

This shows that the Japanese laborers in the district constitute only 11-15. Together with Chinese laborers, they are distributed in the following according to industries:

Industries	No. of factories	No. of Chinese	No. of Japanese
Spinning & weaving	66	2,573,136	95,537
Metal works	74	1,531,330	323,280
Machine & furniture	65	1,317,710	393,907
Chemical works	228	2,993,705	198,387
Food & drinks	188	1,172,857	116,288
Miscellaneous	144	1,426,026	244,251
Special industries	25	466,340	110,186
Total	785	11,481,144	1,481,836
1927	750	11,388,993	1,548,323
1926	685	11.132,290	1,868,613

The above shows the number of Chinese laborers in Manchuria is more than ten times that of Japanese laborers. All these Chinese are working in the Japanese factories and under their control. Every year more are coming—in 1927, an increase of about 256,000 people to Manchuria and in 1928 still another 91,000.

As to the wages of the laborers, we may refer to the price of wholesale index number of Dairen from 1919-1928.

1919	131.9
1920	145.8
1921	102.3
1922	99.0
1923	99.8
1924	104.9
1925	107.5
1926	93.7
1927	28.8
1928	88.6

(1921-1923 as average base year)

The wage index number of the laborers of Manchuria was worked out with 1925 January as the base year. The index number for 1926 was 94 and that of 1927 was 94.3 and that of 1928, 97.5. As a whole the Chinese laborers get a wage less than 55-65 of that of the Japanese laborers. According to the study made in April 1929 we have the following table: to compare the wages of the Japanese laborers to that of the Chinese laborers:

Industries	Laborers	Wage rate: Dairen Max.	Dairen Min.	Sengyang Max.	Sengyang Min.	Changchun Max.	Changchun Min.
Carpenters	Japanese	4.30	3.00	4.10	3.20	5.00	2.50
	Chinese	2.00	1.00	1.70	1.00	1.30	0.80
Masons	Japanese	4.50	3.50	4.20	3.30	6.00	4.00
	Chinese	2.40	1.20	1.50	.90	1.50	1.00
Stonecutters	Japanese	4.50	3.00	4.20	3.10	5.00	3.00
	Chinese	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.10	1.60	1.20
Mat makers	Japanese	4.00	3.20	4.20	2.80	4.00	3.00
	Chinese	2.20	1.50	—	—	—	—
Glass makers	Japanese	3.80	3.00	3.90	3.20	4.00	3.00
	Chinese	1.80	1.00	1.40	1.00	1.60	1.00
Tailors	Japanese	4.00	2.00	4.10	2.40	3.50	2.50
	Chinese	3.50	2.00	1.80	.80	2.50	1.50
Shoemakers	Japanese			3.00	1.60	3.50	2.50
	Chinese	2.00	1.20	1.50	1.00	2.00	1.00
Iron workers	Japanese	4.00	3.00	4.30	3.00	4.50	3.00
	Chinese	2.00	1.00	1.70	1.10	1.50	1.00
Brickmakers	Japanese						
	Chinese	1.50	1.00	1.20	.80	1.20	.80
Printers	Japanese	4.00	2.00	3.20	2.15	3.50	1.50
	Chinese	2.00	.60	1.50	.70	1.50	.65
Coolies	Japanese						
	Chinese	.80	.40	.60	.45	.60	.40
Porters	Japanese						
	Chinese	1.00	.60	.70	.50	1.20	.60
Rickshaw men	Japanese						
	Chinese	1.50	1.00	1.70	1.30	1.80	1.00
Peasant laborer	Koreans			1.20	.80		
	Chinese			.60	.40		

From the above table we see the wages of Japanese laborers are much higher than that of the Chinese and that there is no Japanese working as a coolie or domestic servant. Even the wage of a Koreau is higher than a Chinese. With the advantage of abuntant supply of labor, these Japanese industries pay the least of wages to the Chinese and they demand the longest hours of work. Usually the Chinese laborers work 1½ hours more than the Japanese. The detailed condition follows.

Industries	Japanese labor Hours of work per day	Chinese labor Hours of work per day
Dyeing & Machine	10.53	13.40
"	9.35	10.45
Chemical work	10.27	10.48
Food & drink	9.48	11.40
Miscellaneous	10.10	13.00
Special	9.00	
Total	9.58	11.28

Because of the existing condition the conflicts are aroused between the employees and employers, and the labor unions are organized. The big strike in Dairen of 1928 was started by the Dairen Chinese union, the earliest one of which was originated by the workers in an iron works in Sha-ho-kow, in 1923. Since the strike the carpenters, barbers and miners of Harbin organized their unions. In February 1929 there were 400 members in Harbin. In March there were 300 members in Changchun and 300 in Sengyang. February of the same year, there were about 5,000 members in the railway union. There are many more to be organized in the near future. Sure, they are awakening and knowing cooperation is necessary in order to live and work under the Japanese influence.

The most important causes for the strikes are: the depreciation of (Feng pien), paper note, low wages, the unequal treatment between the Japanese and Chinese by the Japanese employers. Under such conditions, nationalism and class consciousness grow by leaps and bounds and strikes increase year by year. There were 51 strikes according to Japanese reports in 1928, while there were only 43 in 1927.

Number of strikes in different industries

Industries	Cases
Factories	13
Mines	6
Handcrafts	12
Transportation	9
Other	11
Total	51

Of these 51 strikes, 35 occurred in Japanese owned factories, twelve in the Chinese and four in the joint Japanese and Chinese controlled factories.

The causes and results of the 51 cases are as follows*:

Causes	Cases	Results: Won by Employer	Won by Employee	Compromised
Low wages	27	10	1	16
Reorganization	7	2	1	4
Bad treatment	9	4	—	5
Advancing wage	6	2	—	1
Influence by others	1	—	—	1
Others	1	—	—	1
Total	51	18	2	31

From the above we know that the employees in only two cases out of 51 got what they wanted. It is important to note that out of the 51 strikes, 27 were caused by low wages. It was also true in the 21 strikes of the first six months in 1929.

To sum up, Manchuria is a rich land for tremendous development. Workers are in abundance. It is certainly a virgin soil of which 10% is under cultivation. Thousands and thousands of Chinese laborers are going to Manchuria every year. This will no doubt give an abundant supply of laborers to these Japanese factories. Without any protection of these Chinese laborers by the Chinese Government, the welfare of these people will be greatly deplored. The present situation of unequal treatment of Japanese and Chinese laborers can not be left unchecked. May our Government look into the matter and develop our own industry in this fertile soil!

* Manchuria & Mongolia Year Book, 1929, p. 595.

Serious Dissension Among Soviet Officials on C.E.R.

(From The Review's Correspondent)

Harbin, August 29.—A serious crisis has developed in the affairs of the Chinese Eastern Railway due to dissension among the Soviet officials. the head office appointees from Moscow having split into two violently opposed camps. While rumors of dissension have been in circulation for several days, it became known today that three prominent members of the Board of Directors, Messrs. Emshanoff, Kalina and Voitoff, had definitely refused to obey the orders of Moscow to return to the Soviet capital. Mr. Emshanoff, former General Manager, who was appointed a member of the Board after the conclusion of the Sino-Russian conflict late last year, has not only defied Moscow, but is leaving shortly for Japan to join the colony of Soviet refugees in that country. Mr. Emshanoff had planned to depart for Japan last week, but according to local report, his departure was delayed a few days because of the serious illness of Mr. Rudy, the new General Manager sent to Harbin from Moscow late last year.

The cause of the dissension which has developed among the Soviet officials on the Board of Directors is not known, but according to local reports, the two camps are composed of Mr. Rudy, General Manager of the C. E. R., and Mr. Melnikoff, the Soviet Consul-General, both Rudy and Melnikoff supporting the Soviet Government, while Emshanoff, the ex-General Manager, and Messrs. Kalina, Voitoff and others have not only opposed Moscow but have defied Moscow's orders to return for an investigation and possible punishment. It is also reported that Mr. Melnikoff the Soviet Consul-General has refused to issue passports to the "rebels" to leave Harbin, but this report has not been confirmed.

While the real reason for the internal dissension among the soviet members of the staff of the C. E. R., is not known, it is common knowledge in Harbin that the railway is passing through a very difficult financial period. Due to the shortage of money many of the employes have been forced to wait weeks for their salaries, the result being that Harbin tradesmen experience great difficulty in collecting their accounts.

KELVINATOR

saves time. foods. money
work and worry.

The CHOICE
of those who want
THE BEST

AGENTS THROUGHOUT CHINA

"Put up or Shut Up" in the Foreign Missions

(This article, reprinted from the Christian Century for July 30, is based on a letter contributed by Dr. A. L. Warnshuis, Secretary of the General Mission Board in New York. Dr. Warnshuis, who is expected to arrive in China shortly, wrote his letter in reply to previous articles dealing with Mission Work in China which had appeared in the Century, and later were reprinted in The China Weekly Review).

Editor, *The Christian Century:*

Sir: Much of your writing about foreign missions seems to me to be addressed principally to the mission boards, as though they are greatly at fault in their administration, and as though they could change their policies as they please. That seems to me a mistake, to which I would call your attention, without otherwise commenting on your artcles. The boards are administrative agencies not only of the Church bodies that govern them but more especially of the Christian people who provide the money and the missionaries for this work. The missionaries seem to me to represent quite fairly their supporters. Your writing, to be really effective in a constructive way, ought to be addressed to those whose purposes the boards serve.

Can you not make an appeal that would really reach the people who would change the policies and programs of the boards, calling upon them to come forward and help to make foreign missions what they ought to be? Of course, there ought to be changes in our missionary methods, if for no other reason than for the sake of adaptation to a rapidly changing world. My complaint is simply that most of the folks who have fine theories about what missions ought to be do so very little about it. They talk and write a lot and not much more. In inelegant but forceful language, I suggest that you now tell them to put up or shut up.

Foreign missions are the expression of the devoted purpose of good Christian people who are eager to share their faith and hope with others. The blessing of God has been upon them and their work and the results far exceed anything that the meager, grudging support of the churches justifies us in expecting. Is there any more glorious chapter in the history of the church than that which records the missionary expansion of the Christian religion in the last fifty years? The missionary task—unfinished in its geographical extension and only begun in bringing the spirit and love of Jesus Christ to bear upon all that men think and do—is one that this generation must now carry forward. The boards will be quick to respond to do what their supporters want done. The statements of the Jerusalem council in 1928 are not by any means the last word about missionary policies and programs—the boards shared actively in making those statements—but they seem to be far in advance of the thought and purpose of our churches. Can you not give some real help in bringing the churches up to where the boards already are?

New York City. A. L. WARNSHUIS.

Comment by "The Christian Century"

Here is the most important letter written by an American missionary executive in recent years. Dr. Warnshuis occupies a position of such importance that any word he might write would command attention. As the American secretary of the International Missionary council, the body which coordinates the work of practically all the Protestant missionary boards of the world, he may be called the chief of staff of American Protestant missions. When he writes with such absolute frankness and directness, his words take on added meaning. Here, in other words, is the G. H. Q. of the Protestant mission world saying exactly what it thinks of the comments on the missionary enterprise which have appeared in *The Christian Century* during recent months. And the comeback of G. H. Q, boils down to this: "Put up or shut up." Heaven be praised for plain, colloquial speech!

To understand the point of Dr. Warnshuis's demand, the reader must recall what has already been said in these pages. In two editorials, one appearing in the issue of March 12 under the title, "Can Christian Missions Be Saved?" and one on June 4, "The Missionary Retreat," a diagnosis was attempted of the present obvious slowing down in the tempo and effectiveness of the Christian missionary enterprise, with some suggestions as to ways by which the condition might be remedied. The principal points in this diagnosis have been two:

1. It has been said that, with the exception of the work of a few notable individuals, like Kagawa, or a few notable institutions, the Christian missionary enterprise is not today influencing the thought of mission lands as it did a few years ago. The reason for this diminution of influence was found in the tremendous political and social issues, amounting to revolution, which engross the attention of the nationals of mission lands, and the growing belief of these nationals that Christianity has no message or other contribution which is vital for the pursuit of their present major interests.

2. It has been said that mission fields are weighted down with representations of Christianity which are so reactionary, both theologically and socially, that they afflict the whole Christian movement with hesitation, while they destroy hope of future influence by identifying Christianty, in the minds of thinking nationals, with impossible intellectual attitudes.

To deal with these two general conditions, the suggestion has been made that the mission boards of churches with a modern theological and social outlook combine to foster a united missionary enterprise of sufficient power and distinctiveness to impress the thoughtful portions of the non-Christian world. "If they (the boards) will unite to promote an enterprise liberal in theology, progressive in social outlook, and free from the control of the past in method and organization, they can produce within half a dozen years a new order of missions adapted to a new world, and capable of drawing out from the more progressive minded churches a new allegiance.... While the missionary enterprise, under the control of the denominational boards, remains divided, hesitant, and seeking to accomplish the impossible end of retaining the sympathy of the intensely stirred people of mission lands while not disturbing the conservatism of denominations, boards and missionaries, the sort of work that will result cannot command any large loyalty from thoughtful Christians. It is too stereotyped, too much beside the mark, to count in a revolutionary period. Therefore, the question to be asked of the mission boards, when they protest their concern for the enterprise in their keeping, is whether they are ready to get togther in a genuinely united endeavor, declare their own freedom and that of the missionaries, and launch out on an uncharted sea."

Says Dr. Warnshuis Is Right

Dr. Warnshuis says that this question should not be addressed to the mission boards at all. The trouble, he holds, is not with the boards. The trouble is with the churches, the congregations and the Christians behind the boards. It is the failure of churches, congregations to make clear their desire for a different sort of missionary enterprise that is responsible for the stereotyped and hesitant enterprise that now exists.

The *Christian Century* believes that Dr. Warnshuis is right. He stands where he can watch what is going on inside the mission boards more constantly and clearly than any other person in America. If he believes that the reluctance of the boards to get together or to adopt bold policies grows out of their fear of the timidity of the churches behind them, he has more experience on which to base that belief than any other church executive. We therefore accept it as a fact that the missionary societies are temporizing with a desperate situation because they believe that they have temporizing churches and Christians behind them.

Perhaps they are right. Perhaps a majority of the churches and congregations of America want a safe-and-sane, stick-to-the-good-old-ways sort of missionary movement. Perhaps a majority of American Christians are content to have things go along about as they will, provided they don't get too different from what they have been. But not all congregations, not all Christians, are content with the Christian missionary enterprise as it has been during the last few years! Scattered all over the country there are churches and individual Christians who have a vivid enough sense of present world realities to understand and respond when a call is made for the spreading of a type of Christianity that can join a revolution. And it is to these churches and Christians, says Dr. Warnshuis, that the appeal should be made.

Very well! Let these words carry that appeal. It is an appeal directed to every Christian pastor, to every devoted Christian layman and laywoman in America. What kind of Christian missions are *you* ready to support? When Dr. Warnshuis, and all the other important leaders of the missionary cause, talk about "sharing," what sort of Christianity do you want to share? A Christianity that represents intellectual obscurantism; that represents a church divided into meaningless and competing sects; that

represents a financial imperialism, with the hand that writes the pay-check laying down the church policy? That sort of Christianity is being shown on every mission field today, and Dr. Warnshuis says that it is useless to appeal to the mission boards to change the situation.

If this is *not* the kind of Christinity which our readers wish to share with those of other lands, it is time, as Dr. Warnshuis points out, for them to make their desires clear. How can they do this? Obviously, the first step must be by ceasing to appear to approve a program which is tolerated rather than approved. If the boards are going to take it for granted that present policies are satisfactory as long as financial support continues, then the blind, blanket support of the past must be ended. But immediately there must follow a second, and positive, step. The congregation or Christian that withdraws blanket approval from the old program must find or develop types of Christian sharing across racial and national lines which deserve support. Into these definite enterprises there must be sent the full strength of the congregation's or individual's devotion to the establishment of a Christian world order.

Can this be done?

Of course it can be done. It can be done by the intelligent Christian, who determines for himself what the marks of a contemporary progressive Christian enterprise in a non-Christian land would be, and then seeks, by study of the programs of all the enterprises now being conducted under Christian auspices, or by study of the proposals made for enterprises about to be launched, to select those through which he feels it most fitting to project his influence. Or it can be done by those well-equipped survey organizations, such as the Institute of social and religious research, or the research department of the Federal council, which could perfect a method for passing on the effectiveness of mission enterprises and reporting to those who are considering the proffering support.

A few years ago the General Medical board started out to grapple with the world's disease. It made up its mind to secure, as a first step, dependable information as to what institutions already functioning were doing or could do work that deserved encouragement and support. It secured that information. It thereupon indicated the places where it meant to throw in its support. The present program of the General Medical board, which is probably the most intelligent piece of international philanthropy now in existence, is the result. It is equally possible for progressive churches, congregations and Christians, if they are determined to share with others only a kind of Christianity that truly and adequately represents them, to find persons and institutions and enterprises on the mission field which merit their support.

Dr. Warnshuis has rendered a genuine service by making the issue in missions clear. Will the forward-looking congregations and Christians, having faith in the large part which a free gospel can play in the remaking of the world, respond? It is indeed time for them to "put up or shut up."

Belgian Socialist Comes to Far East to Deliver Lectures

Emile Vandervelde, the eminent Belgian Socialist and President of the so-called Second International (opposed to the Red Third International, Moscow) arrived in Harbin end of last week on his way to Japan. He will lecture at Tokyo University for a period of one month, and then visit Shanghai and Nanking where he also will deliver a series of lectures on socialist and labor topics.

Mr. Vandervelde, upon his arrival in Harbin, was warmly welcomed by representatives of the Russian and German refugee communities who presented him with memorials dealing with the seriousness of conditions now prevailing in Soviet Russia from the standpoint of both the Russian peasants and the German colonists in Russia, most of the latter groups having been forced out of Russia and many of whom are still in Harbin. Mr. Vandervelde informed representatives of the Harbin Chinese and foreign press in an interview that the Russia which he knew in the old days has completely changed; that the food crisis throughout the Soviet state is now most serious, affecting not only the Russian people in the villages and towns but also in Moscow where foreigners, including the members of the diplomatic corps, are experiencing difficulty in obtaining their daily food requirements. The "Second International" or International Federation of Trade Unions (I. F. T. U.) of which Mr. Vandervelde is president, maintains its headquarters in Amsterdam, Holland, and has branches in practically all countries.

RADIO

Waits to

SERVE CHINA!

CHEAP COMMUNICATIONS ARE THE BASIS OF ALL TRADE

Radio has brought to China substantial reductions in telegraph rates to foreign countries and, as it has done in many other instances, it is rapidly affording more direct and faster communications.

R. C. A. COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

(Co-operating with the Chinese Government Radio Administration)

明日之中國

CHINA TOMORROW

Vol. II Peiping, June-July No. 8-9

These Japanese in Manchuria!
Editorial

Work, A Sure Cure of War and Revolution
By S. Horose

Sale of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company
Editorial

China's American Market
By Rose Leibbrand

"The Little Critic"
Editorial

20 CENTS PER COPY $2 PER YEAR

Subscribe Today:

Address: The China Tomorrow, Chenfu B. O., Peiping

Business Conditions in North Manchuria

Harbin, August 28, 1930.

Although the autumn marmot season has begun, no marmot skins appear on the local market, there being no buyers. The local hide and fur trade is in for a severe crisis. Demands from the United States, from London, Hamburg and other fur business centres have entirely stopped with the result that a large number of skins and pelts are left on the hands of the local traders. Stocks of skins and furs hypothecated to various local banks are not taken up by their owners, for the goods cannot be disposed of even at a low price.

New Currency Notes

To replace the old currency notes in North Manchuria new notes, with the seal of the Chief Civil Administrator's office, (the total amount of which has been fixed at 1,700,-000 local dollars) are being issued by the following banks:

The Frontier Bank will issue notes of 50 cents for 270,000 dollars, and those of 10 cents and 20 cents for 170,000 dollars, the total amount being 400,000 dollars. Up to this time this bank had not issued any currency notes. Notes worth 5, 10 and 20 cents for a total amount of 1,000,000 dollars, will be issued by the Bank of Manchuria. The Kuang Hsin Syndicate will issue notes of 50 cents for 20,000, dollars, notes of 20 cents for 70,000 dollars, and those of 10 cents for 30,000 dollars.

No Transactions in Beans

Except insignificant transactions in bean-cakes bought by Japanese export merchants here, no transactions in beans have been recorded during the last 10 days, because of a difference in price between sellers asking $1.69 per pood, and buyers offering $1.64; the latter figure is the price they offer considering the bean prices on the London market. It is said among business circles here that the present bean holders cannot make any reduction on the price because of a high freight rate at which the cargoes of beans are brought from the places of production to Harbin, the rates of the C. E. R. being estimated in gold roubles which is highly disadvantageous to the shippers of the cargo as one gold rouble equals $2.30 local currency, as per to day's rate of exchange. The owners of steamers also make good money by transporting beans [illegible] cereals by the Sungari river. A few days ago it was reported that a steamer brought 185,000 poods of beans from the lower Sungari to Harbin on one voyage, and that the freight on the cargo amounted to 36,000 dollars gross and 25,000 dollars local currency, net, which is about 13 cents net per pood. The voyage to the place of origin of the cargo and back to Harbin was made in 10 days. It is pointed out that if the holders of beans could cut down their prices on beans by 5 or 6 cents per pood, a very good business with London would be possible. But, encouraged by reports about destruction of oleaginous plants by drought in Canada and U.S. the local bean holders, far from lessening their prices, hope in the near future to dispose of their goods at prices even higher than those existing now.

New Rival of the Chinese Eastern Railway

According to Mr. Ishihara, Japanese councellor of the Taonan-Tsitsihar railway, this railway—for whose building a loan of 20,000,000 yen was received from the S. M. R. by the Chinese—will soon prove a very serious rival of the C. E. R., especially of its western and southern lines. In an interview with representatives of the local Press he stated that over 20,000 tons of export cargo originally handled by the C.E.R. would be transported by the Taonan-Tsitsihar railway mainly from the Anta district to the Taonan-Sipingai and the S. M. railways. Most of the cargo transported, consisting largely of cereals, belongs to the Bank of Tsitsihar. Mr. Ishihara also stated that a line measuring 120 kilometers is under construction from Taonan to Solunshan, which will also draw away a considerable portion of export freight from the C. E. R. The above mentioned railways as well as other Chinese railways in Manchuria can easily compete with the C. E. R. in freight rates, for while the latter are paid in gold roubles on the C. E. R., on the Chinese railways they are to be paid in Harbin currency.

The C.E.R. Cuts Down Its Expenditure

To meet the competition the C.E.R., whose revenues and expenditures are estimated at approximately $50,000,000 and $40,000,000 respectively, is cutting down its expenses on a very large scale. 120 railway employees were dismissed lately in connection with the liquidation of 14 branches of the Commercial agency of the railway. 70 employees of other filial enterprises will be relieved by the 1st of September next. It has been reported that altogether 400 employees will be dismissed as result of the liquidation of 20 subsidiary enterprises, such as meteorological stations, printing shops, sanatoriums, wool washing plant, etc. By these and other measures the expenditure of the railway will be cut down by about $8,000,000 a year, it is said.

Yen 50,000,000 for Construction Purposes

Mr. Usamy, formerly a prominent administrator on the S. M. R. and now Director of the Harbin Branch of the South Manchurian Railway Company, being interviewed by representatives of the Harbin Press, stated that a radical reorganization in the administration of the S.M.R. is being made. Instead of 5 divisions, as it was up to now, there will be organized 12 different departments each headed by a member of the Administration Board of the railway. He further stated that more than 20,000,000 yen was expended lately for equipping the railway with different new machines, apparatus and mechanical appliances, and 10,000,000 yen for building schools, libraries, hospitals. etc. For these and other construction purposes altogether 50,000,000 yen was expended during the period of a year. He also said that a specially appointed Economic Committee has worked out a plan for further construction work, which includes the building of several new factories and workshops, principally textile factories and oil pressing plants—to be started shortly. Building of a large foundry will be commenced, designed to be one of the most significant in the Far East.

E. U. Barung

Silk Filatures in Kwangtung, 1929

(Nankai Statistical Service, August 18)

The industry of reeling silk in China is chiefly carried on in two provinces, namely, Kiangsi (in which province Shanghai is the center of the industry) and Kwangtung. Recently, the Bureau of Statistics of Kwangtung Provincial Government. Canton, has compiled, in their "Statistical Reports", Vol. I, No. 4, a table of silk filatures in the province for 1929, which shows that silk reeling in Kwangtung is distributed over 4 districts, namely, Shunteh (99 silk filatures with 48,088 reeling frames), Nanhai (45 filatures with 23,228 frames, Fanyuen (1 filature with 450 frames) and Shanshui (1 filature with 480 frames). The total number of filatures in these four districts is 146, and that of frames, 72,246. The average, therefore, is 495 frames per filature.

According to the table below, the largest number of silk filatures (23,440 frames in 48 filatures) has a size of 451—500 frames, next to which is 401—450 (13,089 frames in 30 filatures), and still next is 501—550 (11,013 frames in 21 filatures). This means that 99 filatures out of 146 have a size of 401 to 550 frames, which, indeed, is very close to the average (495) given above.

Frames per filature	Silk reeling frames		Silk filatures	
	No.	%	No.	%
300 or belew	280	0.4	1	0.7
301—350	320	0.5	1	0.7
351—400	6,360	8.8	16	10.9
401—450	13,089	18.1	30	20.5
451—500	23,440	32.4	48	32.9
501—550	11,013	15.2	21	14.4
551—600	10,620	14.7	18	12.3
601—650	5,744	8.0	9	6.2
651—700	660	0.9	1	0.7
above700	720	1.0	1	0.7
Total.....	72,246	100.0	146	100.0

Rockefeller and Bride on Honeymoon Tour in Far East

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller of New York City are at present in Japan, having arrived in Yokohama August 22. They are on a round-the-world honeymoon trip. Mr. Rockefeller, who is a grandson of John D. Rockefeller, Sr. was married to Miss Mary Todd Hunter Clarke of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at the Episcopal Church in Philadelphia on June 23, the wedding guests numbering 1,074 persons. They first made a trip to Maine and then arranged to make the tour around the world. They plan to spend about a month and a half in Japan and will later visit China.

Just what the children need—and *want!*

HOW children love Kellogg's Corn Flakes — those crisp crunchy flakes that bring all the goodness of one of nature's finest grains. You will find children always ready for a bowlful served with cold milk or cream.

And Kellogg's is so good for them . . . and good for old as well as young. Wholesome . . . crisp . . . easy to digest. Many ways to serve. Try adding fresh or tinned fruits or honey.

Kellogg's has a crispness that cannot be copied. A double waxed wrapper insures freshness. Accept no substitute. Sold by all grocers in the red-and-green packet. No cooking required.

Kellogg's
CORN FLAKES

Also makers of Kellogg's ALL-BRAN—a laxative food

China Agent:

Connell Bros. Company

17 The Bund, Shanghai.

Miss Liu's Mission to Tibet

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟昭洙

IN July, 1929, the National Government appointed Miss Liu Man-ching, Secretary of the Government, to proceed to Tibet on an official mission. She did reach Lasa, the capital city of Tibet, and did meet the Dalai Lama on three occasions, and she has in the meantime returned to the Capital. Interviewed by the writer on her mission to Tibet, she at first heaved a sigh and said that it is a regrettable fact that there has been practically no contact between other parts of China and Tibet, for the past twenty years. One president came after another but no attention had ever been given to Tibetan affairs. There seems to be a great obstacle between the Chinese and the Tibetans. There seems to be a difference between these two people. The Chinese never paid any attention to Tibet and the latter never cared to know anything Chinese. But Miss Liu expressed her satisfaction and rejoiced, saying that President Chiang is the first president of the Republic of China to pay any considerable attention to the frontiers and so is mindful of Tibet. Indeed, the formation of the Committee to deal specially with Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs, the holding of the First Mongolian Conference in the Capital and the sending of Miss Liu to Tibet, all indicate quite clearly that China is now mindful of her frontiers and is giving them full protection—regarding them not as a means for protecting China Proper (as it was the conception of the Manchu rulers) but counting them as parts of China Proper which are entitled to due protection.

This Chinese woman, Miss Liu Man-ching of Nanking, (second from right in the picture) made the trip from Nanking to Lhasa, capital of Tibet, and Interviewed the Dalai Lama on the question of Chinese policy toward Tibet. Others in the picture are, *Right*, the Dalai Lama, ruler of Tibet. To the left of Miss Liu, a Government Commissioner who accompanied Miss Liu to Tibet. The other two are Tibetan Chieftains.

Miss Liu—China's Hero

Women of the west are generally highly respected if they are able to fly so many feet in the air or so many miles per hour. But Miss Liu should be equally respected because of her long and difficult journey from the center of China to Tibet, largely by foot. Miss Liu is a native of Tibet. When interviewed, she told the writer that when she was young she had already decided to do something for Tibet and to render better service for the Chinese and Tibetans by "linking" them together. In order to do so, she must study, so she left Tibet for Peiping when she was less than ten years of age and studied in one of the girl's normal schools, After that she thought that she could render better service to the Tibetans by becoming a doctor, so she studied in one of the foreign, missionary medical schools in Peiping. But, unfortunately, differences in religion compelled her to discontinue her study. When the Committee on Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs was formed, she joined the Committee, and later she joined the National Government as one of its secretaries. She is now only twenty-four years of age, but has acquired a sound knowledge of Chinese and is zealous of national feeling.

Purpose of Her Mission

Questioned as to the purpose of her mission to Tibet, she said it was mainly to convey the good wishes of the Central Government to the Tibetan chieftains and people, and to study and to make a report on present conditions in Tibet. But aside from this, she did her best to bring about a closer contact between the Tibetans and Chinese. Questioned as to the report that there was some sort of "misunderstanding" between the Tibetan and the Central Government, she answered that she did clarify "all" misunderstanding. The Tibetans generally thought that the Kuomintang and the Communist Party are one and the same. Miss Liu then went on to say how she explained the principles and policies advocated by the Kuomintang, especially the Three Peoples' Principles, and also the sharp difference between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party. The Tibetans generally thought that after the coming into power of the Kuominting, the observance of Buddhism would be entirely prohibited. Miss Liu could easily clarify this misunderstanding by pointing out to them that it is expressly provided in the Constitution that every one should have his own religious freedom. "The result of my mission is very satisfactory," said Miss Liu.

Her Journey Retold

Miss Liu then went on to describe her difficult journey to Tibet. She left Nanking in July, 1929, and reached Si-kong (now a province) in September and Bar-tong in October. Walking more than three hundred li (about one hundred miles), she reached the border of Tibet. On the way, due to the protection given by the Tibetan chieftains and troops, she escaped any dangers of falling into the hands of bandits. But she was twice stopped by the Tibetan troops, but eventually a permit came from the Dalai Lama permitting Miss Liu to come to Lasa. She reached Lasa at the end of February, 1930. She told the writer that she was very warmly welcomed by the Dalai Lama and all the Tibetan people. She spent all her three months in Tibet in explaining the principles of the Kuomintang and the Three Peoples' Principles, etc., and was keenly listened to by all classes of the Tibetan people.

Punchen vs. Dalai

Questioned as to the report that the Punchen Lama and the Dalai Lama are not on good terms, and further that the Punchen Lama is going to wage war against the Dalai, Miss Lui denied that this report was true. She said that both of them are leaders of Buddhism, and even the Dalai Lama declared that the bad feeling was only created by the subordinates of these leaders, while the leaders themselves are on good terms. From her observation, she said that all people in Sikong and Tibet hope that the Punchen Lama will soon return to Tibet to "cooperate" with the Dalai Lama in relieving the sufferings of the people.

As stated above, Miss Liu left Tibet for about twenty years, Asked to make a comparison between the present day Tibet with that of twenty-years ago, she said that rapid progress has been made. At present, there are many post offices and telegraph adminstrations and even one or two "arsenals", though they are on a small scale. But Miss Liu pointed out that when these post offices, etc. were opened, some British were employed, but now they are entirely in the hands of the Tibetan people, except in some post offices on the border between India and Tibet where British are still employed.

The Napalese Invasion

Asked as to the truth about the Nepalese Invasion of Tibet, she said that when she was in Tibet, both sides were just preparing for war. Asked as to what was the cause of the conflict, she said that according to the customs of the Tibetan people, no smoking of cigarettes is allowed. But the Nepalese were not willing to submit themselves to

Land-Water-Air

SOCONY

MOTOR GASOLINE

AND

MOTOR OILS

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

the local custom, thus causing the whole conflict. But due to the mediation of the British consul, the matter was already settled.

After conveying the good wishes of the Central Government to Tibet, clarifying all the misunderstandings, explaining the Principles of tho Kuomintang, etc. to the Tibetan people, and telling them of the policy of the Central Government, Miss Liu returned to the Capital in June *via* India and Hongkong.

Nanking, August 23, 1930.

Navy Department Commends Guam Officers and Crew

A dispatch from Washington by the *United Press* on August 28 stated that Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the U. S. Navy Department, had written a letter to the commanding officers and crew of the *U. S. S. Guam* for their meritorious conduct while under fire of Chinese communists at Yochow, Hunan province, on July 4. In this engagement, which took place while the American gunboat was engaged in the evacuation of American missionary and other foreign residents of Yochow, communist gunfire resulted in the death of an American sailor.

William Matthew Weldon, yeoman first class and a member of the crew of the U. S. S. *Panay*, Yangtsze River gunboat, was also commended by Secretary Adams, for meritorious action while serving as a member of an armed guard aboard the s.s. *Chi-ping*, of the Yangtsze Rapid Steamship Company. Yeoman Weldon, according to the letter of commendation, was assigned to serve as a member of an armed guard aboard the *Chi-ping* while the latter vessel was running between Ichang and Chungking on March 12. He was aboard the vessel three days and during that time, the ship was fired upon by bandits.

A Washington dispatch in the *New York Times* on Friday, August 1 gave the following American naval strength in China and Far Eastern waters, the information being based on statements of the U. S. Navy and State Departments.

There are forty-one American naval vessels now in Asiatic waters, a majority of them within short steaming distance of the disturbed areas. These vessels and their localities follow:

Tsingtao—Pittsburgh, cruiser; Tulsa, gunboat; Isabel, converted yacht; Hart, destroyer and minelayer; Paul Jones and Pope, destroyers; Jason and Avocet, aircraft tenders.

Chefoo—Finch, mine-sweeper; Blackhawk, destroyer tender; Whipple, Barker, Smith Thompson, Borie, J. D. Edwards, Simpson, Dulmer, Peary, Pillsbury, Truxton and Stewart, all destroyers.

Shanghai—Luzon and Tutuila, gunboats; Edsall, destroyer.

Changsha—Palos, gunboat.

Kiukiang—Monocacy, gunboat.

Chingling—Panay, gunboat.

Chungking—Oahu, gunboat.

Hankow—Guam, gunboat.

Canton—Mindanao, gunboat.

Hongkong—Helena, gunboat.

Manila-Rizal, destroyer minelayer;

Tracy and McLeish, destroyers;

Heron, aircraft tender; Pecos, oil tanker.

Nanking—Parrott, destroyer.

Chinwangtao—Bittern, mine-sweeper; Ford, destroyer.

Foochow—McCormick, destroyer.

These ships are manned by 6,000 officers and enlisted men. In addition, there are 2,400 marines at Shanghai and 500 at Peking. At Guam are 650 more.

Well Known German Correspondent Visitor in Shanghai

Dr. Wilhelm Girardet of Essen, Germany, special correspondent for a group of well known German newspapers, was a visitor in Shanghai last week. Dr. Girardet came to China following a year spent in the United States where he studied newspaper production methods in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and on the Pacific Coast. After inspecting conditions in China Dr. Girardet planned to visit South China, the Philippines, Dutch East Indies, Straits Settlements and Siam, following which he planned to spend about three weeks in British India. Dr. Girardet represented the following German newspapers, *Dusseldorfer Nachrichten, Essener Allgemeine Zeitung, General-Anzeiger Elberfeld and the Niederrheinische Nachrichten*, Duisberg.

Chinese Opposition to Shanghai Telephone Sale

A manifesto urging the Chinese public to unite in opposing the operation by the Shanghai Telephone Company (I. T. and T. Co.), of the telephone enterprise in the International Settlement and the French Concession of Shanghai was issued in Shanghai August 30 by the Union of Chinese Telephone Subscribers.

The manifesto makes the following points:

1.—According to Chinese law, the telephone service in China should be a national monopoly. Individuals who intend to organize a private telephone service should secure special permission from the Chinese Government. But the I. T. & T. has secured a 40-year franchise from the Shanghai Municipal Council without securing permission from the Chinese Government. This is a violation of Chinese rights and law.

2.—The Settlements in Shanghai are situate in Chinese territory. Consequently, any person who desires to start a telephone service therein must secure permission from the Chinese Government, as stated hereinbefore. The I. T. & T. which has already taken over the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd., has not yet secured such permission from the Chinese Government.

3.—The Yang King Pang Land Regulations do not stipulate that the Municipal Council has the right to give a franchise to a private telephone enterprise. The fact that it has done so shows that the S.M.C. is abusing its powers and is impairing the administration of Chinese communications.

4.—The telephone service being simultaneously a public utility the undertaking should be administered according to the wishes of its subscribers. However, the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co. has not secured the approval of its subscribers before selling the plant, its object being profit only.

5.—The Mutual Telephone Co. has extended its service to roads constructed outside Settlement limits by the Shanghai Municipal Council. As this will give rise to complications, this Federation recently issued a manifesto expressing the hope that the company will become reasonable. However, the company has paid no heed to the manifesto and has carried out its plans under the protection of the S.M.C. while Mr. Cunningham, the American Consul-Genneral, in dealing with this matter, quoted the unequal treaties, the Yang King Pang Land Regulations and foreign laws but gave no heed to the laws and orders of the Chinese Government.

6.—This Federation realizes that the S.M.C. is in the habit of encroaching upon Chinese rights whenever opportunity occurs. Therefore, the fundamental way to deal with the problem is to restore all the Settlements to China. Although the I. T. & T. has secured a franchise from the S.M.C. it has not secured permission from the Chinese Government and the S.M.C., therefore, has no right to give such a franchise. This Federation will continue to struggle firmly. Apart from requesting the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Communications to open negotiations, this Federation hopes that the people will act with unanimity.

The Chinese Subscribers' Union states that it has received 5,000 letters from its members, expressing their indignation over the "unauthorised" sale of the telephone Company. Some writers expressed the hope of forming a new Chinese telephone company in the Settlement limits, exclusively for Chinese, while others suggest a compulsory surrender of the special privileges on the part of the I. T. & T. as they mean violence of Chinese severeignty. There is general unanimity that Chinese subscribers should sever all business relations with the I. T. & T. and that the Ministry of Communications should be approached to organize a telephone service bureau for the Special districts in Shanghai; also that a petition should be sent to the Ministry of Communications to instruct the Chinese telephone service bureaus in Nantao and Chapei to negotiate with the Settlement authorities for the soonest possible surrender of the telephone privileges outside the Settlement limits; and that a further petition should be sent to the National Government with suggestions that no telephone materials without a permit from the Government should be permitted to enter Chinese territory. It is also being advocated that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs should be requested to enter into negotiations with the Powers concerned for the surrender of the Settlement and that the Chinese staffs of the I. T. & T. should stand up for the protection of China's sovereignty, and if necessary to gain their point should adopt a non-cooperative policy.

中華會計函授學校招生廣告

校址上海新閘路九十八號

函索章程附郵四分

Powder
Cold Cream
Vanishing Cream
Beauty's Sesame: "4711"
Whatever beauty culture or personal hygiene may desire, here you find everything under the famous sign of "4711":
"4711" Eau de Cologne — cooling, soothing, and refreshing — stimulating and bracing in bath and washing basin — banishing headaches and fatigue when dabbed on forehead and temples — alleviating fever and nervous depression:
"4711" Vanishing Cream for day use, and the ideal base for "4711" Face Powder.
"4711" Cold Cream to nourish and tone up your skin while you sleep.
"4711" Creams will protect your complexion against the vicissitudes of time and climate.
Other "4711" Toiletries of world repute:
"4711" Frozoelone * "4711" Liquid Shampoo * "4711" Talcum Powder * "4711" Eau de Cologne Cream Soap, in boxes of 3 tablets * "4711" Eau de Cologne Bath Soap, in boxes of 3 and 6 tablets * "4711" Bath Powder.
All items recognized by the registered "4711" on the Blue and Gold Label.
Eau de Cologne Bath Powder
LIQUID SHAMPOO
Frozoelone
No. 4711.
Genuine
Eau de
Cologne
612

NOW IN CHINA!

Rexall

The Sign of Quality in Gold Drug Products

Hugo Reiss & Co. Agents Shanghai,

When You Think of PAINT Think of CAMPBELL'S

H. B. Campbell

46 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai.

In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

China Purchases Munitions in Sweden

A *Reuter* report from Stockholm, Sweden, on August 29 stated that the Chinese National Government had placed an order with the Svenska Mettallverken Company for 10,000,000 rounds of Mauser cartridges.

Many New Post Offices and Savings Banks

The Ministry of Communications on August 31 announced that 42 additional branch post-offices and 96 new postal savings banks and remittance bureaus, were established by the Chinese Postal Administration in the period from April to June of this year.

Would Develop Electrical Projects

The Association of Chinese Public Utility Corporations held a meeting in Nanking on August 31 wherein were discussed plans for the development of electrical enterprises throughout the country. The Association also elected new members to the executive and supervisory committees for the coming year.

Only 19 out of 494 Candidates Pass Examinations

According to an announcement from Chinkiang provincial capital of Kiangsu, only 19 candidates passed the recent provincial examination for Kiangsu magistrates. The number of candidates was 494, the examination being written and oral. Those passed will receive certificates and will be appointed as vacancies occur.

Soochow-Hangchow Long-Distance Telephone Opened Sept. 1

Long-distance telephone service between Soochow, Kiangsu city to the north of Shanghai, and Hangchow, capital of Chekiang province, about 200 miles distant, was opened on September 1. The new line passes through the cities of Chuntse, Laili and Pingmong, and will provide service for those cities as well as the terminal points.

Railway Service to Tsinan

Sun Hao-kao, managing director of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, announced on August 29 that direct railway communication between Nanking and Tsinan, capital of Shantung had been re-established, through the repairing of the bridge across the Tawenkow river. The bridge had been destroyed by the retreating Shansi rebel troops.

Public Square for the Capital

The Capital Reconstruction Commission and the Nanking Municipal Government, on August 30 announced plans for the construction of a large public square in the Capital. A life-size statue of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen will be placed in the center of the square while the grounds will be landscaped by an architect. The square will occupy more than an acre.

Manchuria to Establish Match Monopoly

The political council of Manchuria has announced plans for the creation of a match monopoly within the provinces of Kirin, Fengtien, Heilungkiang and Jehol, according to a report from Mukden on September 1. The purpose of the monopoly, the announcement stated, was to protect the Chinese match industry against Japanese and Soviet Russian competition.

Drawings for Bond Redemption

The Ministry of Finance will hold public drawings on September 10 at the Shanghai Bankers Association for the redemption of part of the principal of the 8 percent National Loan of the 14th year of the Republic and the 17th year Short Term Currency Bonds. Payment for all bonds drawn will be made through the Central Bank and the Bank of Communications.

Silk Interests Urge Abolition of Likin Tax

The Chekiang and Kiangsu Silk Manufacturing Association has sent a petition to the Ministry of Finance urging the abolition of all likin or transit taxes upon silk goods shipped to various parts of the country. The petition stated that forthcoming abolition of likin would greatly assist the silk trade and urged that no new imposts be levied following the abolition of likin.

Nanking to Take Over the Kulangsu Concession

A report from Amoy on September 1 stated that negotiations between Dr. Tyau Min-chien of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the National Government and the British Consul at Amoy for the rendition of the small Britsh Concession at Kulangsu Island, opposite Amoy, are proceeding satisfactorily. Dr. Tyau is expected to return to Nanking within a week.

Sino-German Air-Contract to State Council

The modified Sino-German aviation contract, signed by representatives of the National Ministry of Communications and the German Lufthansea Company for air-mail-passenger services between China and Germany, has been approved by the Ministry of Communications and has been submitted to the National State Council for final approval. Details regarding the contract appeared in *The Review* on August 30, page 498.

Chinese Exposition in the South Seas

The Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor has made plans for an exhibition of Chinese goods in the South Seas islands, the purpose being to increase Chinese exports in that area. The Ministry, in a dispatch sent out on September 1, asks the so-called Native Goods Associations in Hunan, Anhwei, Chekiang, Shantung, Fukien, Kiangsi and Hupeh to prepare exhibitions of their products for early shipment to the South Seas.

Internal Affairs Conference Postponed

The National Internal Affairs Conference, scheduled for Nanking in September, has been postponed owing to the failure of delegates to arrive in the Capital, the reason being due to the war situation prevailing in the North. The purpose of the conference, according to the original announcement, was to discuss the problem of internal administration, the development of district autonomy, and determination of a budget for police officials in the smaller towns and villages.

Remedies for Bad Trade

The British Mission will spend several months in China, visiting, among other places, Shanghai, Hankow (if possible), northern China and the district around Canton.

Mr. Gillett, the Under-Secretary for Overseas Trade, pointed out on July 30 that, despite the situation in China, her import trade was progressively increasing year by year. Britain was not taking her proper place in this advance. Therefore, Mr. Gillett added, it would be the principal duty of the Missions to suggest remedies.

Supervision for all Technical Institutions

The Ministry of Education in Nanking on August 29 promulgated regulations concerning the establishment and conduct of technical schools, requiring that all such institutions whether under the management of the Central or provincial governments, must conform to the regulations of the Ministry of Education. The regulations also provide that all national technical institutions should be opened in the industrial centers and that the curriculum must be arranged to admit graduates of senior middle schools.

Japanese Aluminum Company Opens in Shanghai

The Japanese Aluminum Company of Osaka and the Nasu Aluminum Company of Tokyo, have taken over control of the Chinese Hua Chang Aluminum Factory in Shanghai, according to a report which appeared in the September 3 issue of *Finance and Commerce*. The Chinese company was stated to have produced 30,000 kin (1-1/3 pounds) of aluminum monthly and employs 170 laborers. The Japanese companies will send skilled engineers to Shanghai to manage the Chinese concern. Japanese exports of aluminum to China amount to approximately 600,000 kin annually.

Stamp Out Communism in School Text Books

The Ministry of Education on Augnst 28 issued instructions to all provincial and municipal bureaus throughout the country to make an immediate inspectian of all text books in order to guard against the circulation of communistic literature. The action was taken as a result of a petition by the Commercial Press Publishing Company, book publishers of Shanghai, which stated that certain communist groups and interests had issued books dealing with communistic doctrines, which had been circulated to the Chinese schools disguised as regular school books issued by the Commercial Press.

Harbin To Build New Bridge Across Sungari

A report in the Shanghai *Noon Express* on September 2 from Harbin stated that the Harbin municipal government has completed plans for the financing and construction of a new bridge across the Sungari river, the total cost of the enterprise being estimated at G. $1,975,000. Aside from the present railway bridge constructed by the Chinese Eastern Railway, the only other means at present for crossing the Sungari is by boat in the summer and across the ice in the winter season. According to the report the new bridge will be 650 meters in length, 21 in width with space for a tramway in the center and vehicular and pedestrian traffic-ways on each side. The extreme depth of the Sungari was said to have presented serious engineering difficulties.

Cut in Greater Shanghai Municipal Budget

A reduction in the budget appropriations of the National Government for the Municipality of Greater Shanghai for the coming fiscal year amounting to $328,000 compared with preceding year has been announced.

The new budget has been fixed at $772,278. The cut is attributed to reduced income caused by the present chaotic conditions prevailing throughout the country.

Estimates of the expenditures of the various municipal bureaus with a comparison with the last fiscal year are as follows:

	1929	1930
Municipal Gvt.	$197,556	$195,276
Public Works	303,276	148,734
Finance	144,500	106,824
Health	100,452	75,600
Education	90,000	80,160
Land Bureau	161,436	84,732
Social Affairs	103,488	80,952
	$1,100,708	$772,278

Modern Waterworks Plant for Hangchow

J. K. Choy, Mayor of Hangchow, capital of Chekiang province, announced on August 28 that plans had been completed for the construction of a modern waterworks plant in the city of Hangchow. The report stated that land for the plant had been purchased and orders for machinery had been placed. The cost of the plant, estimated at $2,500,000, will be raised through a provincial loan secured on the Municipal Land Tax, and the future profits of the plant. The bonds will bear interest at 8 percent, payable semi-annually and will be issued at 98. Redemption will begin on December 31, 1933 through semi-annual drawings, the entire loan to be redeemed by June 30, 1940. The finances of the enterprise as well as the administration of the loan will be managed by a committee composed of six persons, including one representative each from the provincial government, city government, chamber of commerce, bankers association and bondholders. Considerable difficulty was experienced in finding a suitable water-supply for the plant but after an extended investigation by H. A. Patterson, American engineering adviser, it was decided to utilize the water from the Sha Ho River. Mr. Patterson was formerly a member of the faculty of Peiyang University at Tientsin.

Another Step Toward Cable and Telegraph Autonomy

Representatives of the foreign cable monopoly, Great Northern (Danish), Eastern Extension (British) and Commercial Pacific (American-registered), held another conference with representatives of the Ministry of Communications, in Nanking on August 27. The Chinese Government was represented by Chwang Chi-huang, representative of the Telegraph and Telephone Department of the Ministry of Communications. Details based upon the Chinese Government's general principles pertaining to restrictions upon the foreign companies' monopolistic privileges for landing cable lines, as well as Chinese Governmental supervision and regulation of the transmission and receiving of messages, were discussed. The foreign cable companies also submitted certain counter-proposals and while it was announced that there was general agreement on general principles, the views of the two sides pertaining to detailed procedure, were stated to be still widely divergent.

Chwang Chi-huan, the Government representative, pointed out that the old monopolistic agreement granted by the Manchu regime a third of a century ago, was derogatory to China's sovereign rights and could not be

(Continued on page 36)

The CHINESE NATION

UNNECESSARY PRUDENCE

China Merchants' S.N. Co.
EDITORIAL

The Harbarovsk Agreement
K. S. Weigh

Need of Educational Reform
Lim Boon-Keng

CHINA'S LARGEST KNITTING CENTER
B. Y. Lee

WANTED: A BUDGET
(Finance & Trade)

CHINESE PRESS OPINION LETTERS OF THE EDITOR

September 3, 1930. Vol. I, No.12.

PRICE 20 CENTS

Men and Events

F. W. Maze, Inspector General of Customs, has gone to Weihaiwei and other northern ports on vacation.

Mrs. T. T. Craven, wife of the commander of the U.S. Yangtsze Patrol, returned to the United States last week.

Prof. H. D. Lamson of the Sociology Department of Shanghai College has returned from a vacation spent at Peitaiho.

Paul Myron Linebarger, legal adviser to the National Government, has returned to Nanking from a visit to South China.

Prof. Victor Hanson of the faculty of Shanghai College is seriously ill at the Country Hospital suffering from an eye infection.

Sun Mei has been appointed Chinese delegate to the International Good Roads Conference to be held in Washington next month.

The Central Overseas Affairs Committee of the Kuomintang has petitioned the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to open a legation in Siam.

The Training Department of the Kuomintang Headquarters in Nanking has published a book dealing with the educational principles of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Lo Yun-chang, assistant engineer for the China International Famine Relief Commisson, has been sent to inspect and survey the flood conditions in the Shanhaikuan area.

E. S. Cunningham, American Consul-General at Shanghai, is planning to depart for the United States on home leave on October 10. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Cunningham.

The Ministry of the Interior at Nanking has decided to grant certificates of nationality to Chinese intending to travel in foreign countries. A fee of sixty cents is charged for the certificates.

The Metropolitan Police Department, Nanking, annonuced on August 31 that population of the National Capital is now 542,720, of which number 351,482 are males and 211,238 females.

Dr. Yen Chih-chung, chief of the medical department of the Ministry of Health, who had been attending the League of Nations Health Conference in Geneva, has returned to Shanghai.

Miss Katherine Muehl, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is due to arrive in Shanghai September 15 by the *President Harrison*. She will join the staff of the Christian Hospital, Changshing, Chekiang.

The Rev. and Mrs. George R. Snyder, members of the mission of the Reformed Church of America, stationed at Shenchow, Hunan province, are now residing at No. 6 Carter Road, Shanghai.

Northern militarists and politicians, interested in the formation of an opposition government in the North, voted on September 3 to drop the name of "Peiping" and resume the old name of Peking.

Mayor Lin Yun-kai of Canton is departing shortly for the United States on a mission of the Central Government to conduct an investigation into municipal administration services in American cities.

Hu Yao-wu, a Mukden politician, recently appointed Mayor of Tsingtao, arrived in that city September 1 on the warship *Chenhai*. Mr. Hu formally took over the office of the Mayoralty the same afternoon.

Yeh Kung-cho, former Minister of Communications in the Peking Government, will speak on China's communication problems, at a meeting of the Union Club of China on Wednesday, September 10.

Dr. Elliot Smith, Professor of Anatomy in the University of London, left for China on August 14, to assist in the investigation of the "Peking Man," the fossilized remains of which were recently discovered by a Chinese scientist.

The launching of the new gunboat *Yat-sen* is announced to take place on November 12, Dr. Sun's birthday, and, when this vessel is completed, work is to be started on the construction of two other men-of-war, the *Min-sen* and the *Min-chu*.

Forty candidates who passed the examinations in Nanking on August 31 for military instructors in government schools, were granted certificates. They will be assigned to the various schools at the beginning of the fall school sessions.

The Rev. E. W. Luccock, Pastor of Community Church, Shanghai, who has returned from his vacation, will address the congregation on Sunday morning, September 7 on the subject, "Methuselah's Epitaph."

The Rev. G. H. Waters of the Northern Baptise Mission at Swatow, who has been in Shanghai for somt time, returned to Swatow this week. Rev. Waters has been in Swatow for practically 30 years.

The Chinese Telegraph Administration announces that communication with Manchuria by landline from Tientsin has been restored, but ordinary telegrams with Manchuria are still subject to delay.

The Chinese National Government has received an invitation to send a delegate to the International Lighthouse Conference to be held under the auspices of the League of Nations at Lisbon on October 6.

The Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee of the National Government on September 3 gave a banquet in honor of the plenipotentiary delegates of the Dalai Lama of Tibet, who are now in the National Capital.

The Ministry of Education has issued a circular to the various governmental, provincial and municipal schools, which warns them against accepting any students who have been transferred from unregistered schools.

Cornelius van H. Engert, recently appointed First Secretary to the American Legation at Peiping, assumed his post last week. Mr. Engert was previously first secretary to the American Legation at Caracas, Venezuela.

Two secretaries of the Y. W. C. A. in China returned recently from their vacations. Miss Gertrude Steelbrook is a member of the student dept. of the National Association, and Miss Irene Dean belongs to the Woochung Association.

Eleven Chinese students in military science, entered the British Sandhurst military training school on August 28. A *Reuter* dispatch from London stated the Chinese students will receive the same course of training as other students enrolled in the school.

Lennox Simpson, the Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin appointed by General Yen Hsi-shan, has declared his intention to proceed to Taku shortly to inspect all steamers entering the Peiho. The northern papers say he is looking for southern "spies."

Mrs. W. S. Leonard, wife of W. S. Leonard, manufacturers' representative, in Shanghai, is expected to return to China in October, Mr. Leonard will go to Manila to meet her. Since departing from Shanghai Mrs. Leonard has been visiting her father in France.

Wilbur Judd, of the Navy Y.M.C.A., who has been in Shanghai since January 1, 1924, departed this week for an extended holiday in the United States. Mr. Judd began "Y" work in 1918 after service in the regular army. He has served at Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, and Chefoo.

Col. Walter Bell, formerly associated with President Hoover in relief work in Russia, announced recently that he had accepted an invitation from the Soviet Government to begin a huge scheme for feeding masses of people, with the aid of airoplanes, in vinew of an anticipated widespread famine in Russia.

More than 10,000 Chinese were drowned and 500,000 refugees are facing starvation as a result of serious floods in Liaoning (Fengtien) province, according to a report sent to the National Government on September 1. The Liaoning provincial officials have petititoned the National Government for relief.

It is reportcd that the Radio Administration of the Ministry of Communications has reached an understanding with the Manchurian authorities to communicate direct with the stations at Harbin and Yinkow. Up until now all radio messages to Manchurian territory had to go through Shenyang.

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway is reported to have been seriously damaged as a result of the recent fighting between Nanking and the Shansi troops, the estimated loss being more then $300,000, which sum does not include the damage to the Yellow River Bridge. The railway also suffered a revenue and operating loss of more than $1,000,000.

Fourteen Red Russians suspected of an attempt to blow up the railway bridge across the Sungari river at Harbin, were arrested at Harbin on September 2. The Chinese river police noticed the Russians in a boat under the bridge and upon investigation they were each found to have bombs concealed in their pockets. One of them, after arrest, admitted an intention to destroy the bridge.

Wei Tze-ching, Chinese Charge d'Affaires at Lima, Peru, has cabled to the National Government that he is cooperating with other foreign ministers in the Peruvian capital in the protection of foreign lives and property in connection with the present disturbed political conditions prevailing in that country. Most of the foreign merchants in Peru are of Chinese, Japanese and Italian nationalities.

The *North China Daily News* prints an ancedote of a Frenchman who when in China recently visited Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, and congratulated the National leader on the progress of the Chinese Army, remarking that it could be compared with any European troops. The compliment, however, was not too well received. "Oh, we are not so civilized as all that," replied Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. "In our last civil war, neither side used poison gas."

Prof. Walter F. Wilcox, dean of the College of Arts and Science of Cornell University, arrived in China on August 22 and is now visiting in Nanking as the guest of officials of the National Government. Prof. Wilcox served as chief statistician of the 12th census of the United States and has served as president of the American Economics Association, American Statistical Association and other organizations. On August 28 Prof. Wilcox began a series of lectures in Nanking on the "Development of Census Statistics in the United States."

Dr. Alfred Sze Entertained China Bishops

A report by the London correspondent of the *North-China Daily News* published last week stated that Dr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, ChineseMinister in London, entertained a number of Anglican bishops from China who were in London attending the Lambeth Conference. Those present included, the Right Rev. Bishops F. L. Norris, H. W. K. Mowll, P. Lindel Tsen, C. R. Duppuy. T. A. Scott, John Holden, John Hind, John Curtis and L. H. Roots.

The company also included the Archbishop of York, as well as the Right Rev. J. de W. Ferry and the Right Rev. H. L. Burleson, Bishops from the United States. The Right Rev. James Edward Freeman, Bishop of Washington, D. C., who is a personal friend of the Minister, was also invited, but had left London. Rev. W. W. Cash represented the Church Missionary Society; the Rev. J. G. Barclay and the Rev. H. T. Voden, belonging to this body, were also invited, but were out of town. The Rev. S. Waddy represented the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Rev. W. F. France, who was also invited, being out of town. C. Y. Cheng, who is well known in Church work in China, was invited, but had left London on his return home. The Canadian Church, which does much work in China, was represented by the Most-Rev. Adam Urias di Pencier, the Archbishop of New Westminster, and the Right Rev. John Charles Roper, Bishop of Ottawa. Mr. C. Young, of the Waichiaopu twas also present. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London were entertaining at dinner parties of their own, or otherwise they would have been present.

Dr. Sze was also Minister in London ten years ago when the Lambeth Conference then met, and on that occasion also entertained the Bishops from China.

Importance to China

There has been one decision reached at the Lambeth Conference which is thought will be of importance to China. The proposal was brought before the Bishops for the affiliation of the Anglican community in India to the Indian National Church. This permission has been given and so in future there will be one Indian National Church only, to which all Protestant bodies will be affiliated. Somewhat the same problem is presented in China, where the Anglican community has never joined the Chinese National Church as have the other Protestant bodies hence the Indian decision should be of very great value to the converts of the Anglican faith in China, and should convince them that if they wish to take the same step as their co-religionists in India have done this will be looked on quite favorably by the episcopacy at home.

There were a great many topics of interest to China raised at the Lambeth Conference, particularly those dealing with racial problems, but the outcome of them is not as yet known.

Many Chinese Graduate from Japanese War College

The 1930 graduating class of the Army War College, Tokyo, contained 85 Chinese students out of a total of 303. The Chinese were given a shorter, more elementary course than their Japanese classmates. The *Associated Press*, in giving the news, says that Japanese army leaders provide this instruction each year for young officers from China in the belief that in the long run the investment will pay dividends in the friendship and dependence of China's future military leaders, but thus far the dividends have been slim.

THREE TIMES
As Many
FRIGIDAIRES
are now in use as any other make of electric refrigerator.

This is Why

1 All Porcelain-on-Steel Cabinet
2 Surplus Power—Faster Freezing
3 The Famous "Cold Control"
4 Unit at the bottom and totally enclosed
5 The New Hydrator Keeping Vegetables fresh and crisp
6 Elevated Food Shelves
7 Quiet Operation—Always
8 Low first cost—Low operating cost

American Engineering Co., Inc.

113 Bubbling Well Rd.

Tel. 35105

Who's Who in China

Yu-ming Hsieh, physicist; born at Chuanchow, Fukien, 1895; received his primary and middle school education in Westminster College, Chuanchow; was graduated from Peking University (now Yenching University) with B. A. degree in 1917; teacher of science at Westminster College, 1917-1921; instructor of physics, Yenching University, Peiping, 1921-1923; graduate study in America under fellowship granted by the Rockefeller Foundation, 1923-1925; M. A., Columbia University, 1924; Ph. D., University of Chicago, 1926; assistant professor of physics, Yenching University, 1926-1928; assistant professor and chairman of physics department, 1928-1930; professor and chairman of physics department, 1930-; member: Sigma Xi, Phi Tau Phi, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Physical Society, Institute of Physics (London), Science Society of China, Peiping Society of Natural History; author (with C. H. Corbett): "Principles of Physics and Their Modern Applications (Chinese and English editions);" "Laboratory Problems and Projects in Physics" (The Commerical Press, Shanghai); Address: Yenching University, Peiping, China.

Dr. Y. M. Hsieh
謝玉銘

Yu Fei-peng, government official; born at Fenghua, Chekiang, 1889; graduate of the Army Commissariat College at Peking, 1913; participated in the revolutionary movements under Chiang Kai-shek; chief of the audit bureau of the Headquarters of East route Kwangtung Army, 1922; commissary of the Eastern Expeditionary Army against Chen Chiung-ming, 1924; director of the finance bureau of Huichow and Meichow and concurrently assistant salt commissioner of Huichow, Meichow and Chaochow, Kwangtung, 1924; director of the bureau of financial reconstruction of Huichow, Meichow and Chaochow Kwangtung 1925; chief of the commissariat of the Whampoa Military Cadets' Academy, 1926; commissary-general of the Headquarters of the Nationalist Revolutionary Army, 1926; chief of the finance committee and concurrently chairman of the administrative affairs committee of Kiangsi, 1926-27; superintendent of Shanghai Customs and member of the finance committee of Shanghai Municipality, 1927; chairman of the committee to draft regulations governing the commissariat of the Army and Navy, 1928; director of the commissariat department of the Ministry of War, 1930; address: Commissariat Department, Ministry of War, Nanking.

Yu Fei-peng
俞飛鵬

Chen Chien-hsiu, government official and educator; born in Kiangsi, 1899; graduate of Peking Government University and M. A., of London University, England; professor of psychology and education in the Peking Government University; assistant professor in the school of natural science of the 4th Chungshan University in Kwangtung; assistant professor in the school of physics of the Central Government University at Nanking; director of the bureau of education of the Nanking Special Municipality, 1927; director of the department of social education of the University Council (now Ministry of Education); director of the department of social education, and concurrently director of the department in charge of the Mongolian and Thibetan education of the Ministry of Education; 1928-30; while studying in England, he attended the 2nd World Educational Conference held at Edinburgh in 1925 on behalf of the Chinese educational bodies and contributed articles to leading English papers; author of "The Study of Correlation Between Character and Instinctive Factors," and "A Child's Dream," Address: Department of Social Education; Ministry of Education, Nanking.

Chen Chien-hsiu
陳劍脩

W. Lock Wei (Wei Yung-loh)
韋榮駱

W. Lock Wei, sportsman and writer; born at Hongkong, 1892; attended St. Stephen's College, Hongkong and was awarded associateship in arts by the Oxford University, 1906-11; studied economics and engineering at Hongkong University and won the King Edward VII's scholarship, graduating with B. Sc. degree, 1912-16; took post graduate course at the Union College, Schenectady, New York, 1916-17; studied as a research student in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Harvard University, 1917-18; went to France with the American Forces as a Y. M. C. A. secretary

and was recommended by the Hong-kong Government for a commission in the Royal Engineers, 1918; further post graduate study at the King's College, Cambridge University, England, 1919-20; represented Chinain tennis at the Ist Far Eastern Olympic Games held in the Philippine Islands, 1915; won the New England intercollegiate lawn tennis double championship with H. Broockmann and ranked by the United States National Lawn Tennis Association in singles and doubles, 1918; represented Cambridge University and won the intercollegiate billiards match against Oxford and played in the world's lawn tennis championship at Wimbledon, England, 1920; managing director of the General Commercial Co., of Hongkong and Shanghai, 1921; director of the Oriental Commercial Bank at Shanghai, 1922; represented Shanghai in the interport tennis matches; represented China in the Far Eastern Olympic Games held in China and Japan in 1921 and 1923; captain of the China's Olympic Lawn Tennis Team, 1924; captain of the China's Davis Cup Team, 1924; chairman of the Davis Cup Team, now playing in America, 1930; member of the University Lodge of Hongkong; Keystone Royal Arch Chapter No. 1. of Shanghai; the Scottish Rite Bodies, Southern Jurisdiction, U. S. A.; Nomad Oasis, Shanghai; Islam Temple, San Francisco; contributed articles to leading papers abroad on popular subjects; married to Miss Annie Ng Quinn of Australia; address: c/o China Institute in America, 119 W. 57th Street, New York City, U. S. A.

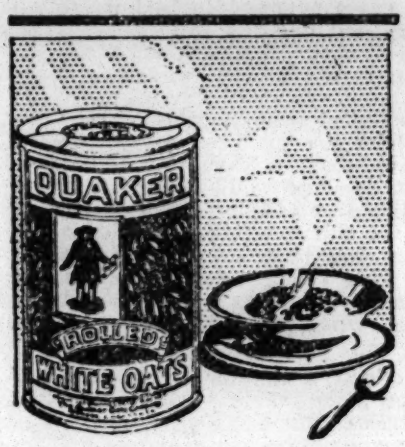
British Politics and the Indian Question

(Christian Century, Chicago, August 6)

The labor candidate was returned by a small majority in North Norfolk. The result came as a disappointment to the empire free-traders, who had tried every conceivable device in their attack upon this constituency. They believed in shock-tactics, as all good pressmen do, and Lord Beaverbrook must feel that he has lost one engagement in the campaign. He puts it that he has lost the trick, but now he will get on with the game.... The government is not likely to fall now before the autumn. There is to be a vote of censure from the conservative ranks, but as it is an attack on the government's free trade policy it will receive no support from the liberals; so the government should be safe for the present. Nobody in reality wants a general election, at any rate not till after the all-India conference in October.... In the attitude of this country towards India there are two main tendencies, one to call for a united front upon the general acceptance of the Simon report, the other to trust the viceroy, who in common with a great number of British people in India wishes indeed to make the report the starting-point, but also to offer a more explicit place to the fulfilment of the pledge to give "dominion status." Sir Francis Younghusband has a finely-expressed letter in which the *Times* reveals the mind of a growing number of British citizens. It deserves a paragraph of its own.

A Great Servant of the Commonwealth of India

"I have sufficient acquaintance with Indians," writes Sir Francis, "to know this much: that what they are chiefly concerned about is their status—their standing in the world. And when we show such reluctance to acknowledge dominion status no wonder they chafe. For why should India have any lower position in the world? Did she not play her part in the great war? Did she not sit at the peace conference? Has she not a seat on the League of Nations? Why, then, gird at the viceroy every time he uses the expression 'dominion status'? Why not see that this new spirit in India is in the main to the good? Why not recognize both the greatness of the work we have already done in welding India into a political unity and also the nobility of the work the Indians themselves are doing in creating a national spirit within that political unity? Why not put ourselves heart and soul into supplying every deficiency which, according to the Simon report, now prevents India from being able to govern and defend herself? And, as the chief deficiency is in the military sphere, why not with more earnest purpose and at a swifter pace set to work to create a truly Indian army capable of defending India at least against Afghans and Afridis, even if her defense against a European foe has still to be an imperial concern? Could we thus show India that we meant business and were as jealous for her standing in the world as we are for our own—for the greater hers the greater ours—we should not fail to carry her with us. At great times England always acts in a great way. This is a great time. And we are out to do a great thing. India is the comrade, not the 'enemy.' And we are out to make her responsible for her own government. And once England sees the grandeur of this task she will not falter on her way—nor fail her viceroy in his time of need."



Rich! Nut-like!

FULL flavoured, delicious, Quaker Oats contains the nutritive elements which build strength, create energy and keep the body in health. Eat it every day.

Quaker Oats

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Pulling Strings and Pulling Legs in China

Pulling Strings In China, by William Ferdinand Tyler 286 Pages excluding appendices and containing two maps. Published by Richard R. Smith Inc.. New York.

This is the autobiography of a Britisher who was in turn a junior officer on board on of SirRobert Hart's Revenue Cruisers, an officer in the Chinese Navy and subsequently filled various official posts in the Peking Government in the glorious days of the Empress Dowager and Yuan Shih-kai.

In the early pages of the book we get glimpses of the author's boyhood and his experiences on board a sailing ship during that period when going to sea was much more of an adventure than it is in these days of steam and floating palaces. After the vessel in which he had sailed had been wrecked near Southport, England, Mr Tyler appears to have developed religious tendencies and acquired a desire to become a Naval Chaplain—a vocation which he was not destined to fill owing to an unfortunate misunderstanding over a bishop's name which resulted in the bishop's maid slamming the front door in his face when he was attempting to seek an audience with the church dignitary. This incident between himself and the female servant might very well have been left out because there is no doubt whatever that it borders somewhat on the sordid.

Then follows a chapter or two in which the author shows us how pious sailors are at sea—especially in moments of crises. Mr Tyler's professed leanings towards religion are contradicted by his occasional indulgences in stories which are meant to be humorous but are decidedly unclerical in their inception.

On the completion of his service with the British Navy the author finds himself in Shanghai and on board one of those small white gunboats belonging to the Chinese Maritime Customs. This was in 1894 when these craft were officered by foreigners—mostly British. These gunboats had a sort of quasi-status of men-of-war and their officers took their lives very seriously. They were jealous of their dignity so they piped and bugled, and in the morning they crossed top-gallant yards and sent them down at night. These officers wore swords on occasions; and the captain flew his pennant in his gig when making his calls on foreign naval vessels.

From blood-curdling tales of piracy and smuggling the author brings us to the Chinese Navy. Here the real interest of the reader commences. The Yalu Battle and the Siege of Weihaiwei make interesting reading. We learn of the treachery of Liu Pao-chin, the Commodore, who in order to save his skin during that memorable sea struggle, flew a wrong signal from his masthead, the consequence being a bad disposition of the Chinese fleet resulting in a heavy loss of Chinese ships. For his services in that battle Mr Tyler was given the Peacock's Feather and the Order of the Double Dragon.

Of M'Clure, who had been appointed co-Admiral with Admiral Ting, the author has some nasty things to tell us. Apparently M'Clure was intemperate in his habits which caused Mr Tyler some concern. As M'Clure's intemperateness did nobody any harm, one wonders why the author thought it necessary to refer to his weakness for strong drink at all. After all, M'Clure was merely a figure-head; his principal duty being to become the scapegoat whenever Ting made mistakes and thereby saving the Chinese admiral from execution when blame had to be attached to somebody. I do not suppose that M'Clure was the only foreigner in China who drank in those days so why single him out from all the rest of them? One cannot help thinking that Mr Tyler and Mr M'Clure did not get on very well together and that Tyler chose this method of having another dig at his one time enemy without any fear of retaliation. A most discreditable form of attack.

Mr Tyler claims that he was the only foreigner who went through both the battle of the Yalu River and the Siege of Weihaiwei. All that can be said as far as this claim is concerned is that he was lucky to have come out of both actions unscathed when every one of his brother officers were either killed or wounded. The author either lived a charmed life or else he took good care to give his orders from a position which ensured his safety from Japanese gun-fire.

Of Weihaiwei there is very little of note to record, for what transpired during this scrap between the Chinese and the Japanese is too well known to bear repetition here, so we will pass on to other matters. The chapter on Chinese politics is perhaps the best in the book. It gives us an insight into the workings of the Waichiaopu, or Foreign Office, and a little bit of the history of the 1911 Revolution. Owing to the general discontent which had spread and grown, the Empress Dowager got frightened and promised her subjects constitutional government. Before her death she proclaimed her three year old successor and a Regent, and she did not forget to arrange for the assassination of Kwanghsu, the imprisoned Emperor.

A side-light on the situation is contained in a letter which Lady Lugard, the wife of the Governor of Hongkong wrote to the author.—"I BELIEVE THE QUESTION OCCUPYING THE :INESE OFFICIALS IS CHINESE OFFICIALS IS THAT OF DECLARING AN HEIR TO THE THRONE.....IF A SUITABLE DESCENDANT OF ONE OF THE CHINESE DYNASTIES CAN BE FOUND, A STRONG EFFORT WOULD BE MADE TO NOMINATE HIM. SUCH DESCENDANTS CAN BE FOUND BUT ONLY AMONG PEASANTS AND SMALL FARMERS, SO ANY MOVE IN THAT DIRECTION IS CONSIDERED UNLIKELY. I THINK THAT ALMOST CERTAINLY A YOUNG MANCHU WILL BE SELECTED—A MERE CHILD—AND THEN A REGENCY OF CHINESE AND MANCHU APPOINTED.....THERE IS A FAIRLY STRONG OPINION AMONG DIPLOMATIC PEOPLE THAT THERE MUST BE A REVOLUTION—THAT BLOOD MUST BE SHED—BEFORE A THOROUGH CHANGE IN CHINA'S GOVERNMENT METHODS CAN BE EFFECTED.....FOR MYSELF I BELIEVE IN THE GREATER LIKELIHOOD OF A BLOODLESS REVOLUTION."

Lady Lugard's prophesy was realized, for the revolution was accomplished—the most civilized and bloodless revolution of its magnitude that the world has ever known. In deference to democratic opinion the embroidered robes, the colored buttons, the Peacock and other feathers, the Orders of the Double Dragon, were all thrown into the limbo of the past; and in places appeared evening dress, Western frock-coats and new Orders—The Excellent Crop, the Striped Tiger and others of similarly curious names.

The author's most valuable contribution to contemporary history is contained in his references to the monarchy attempts of Yuan Shih-kai. With dreams of occupying the Dragon throne, the author saw Yuan getting his wardrobe ready for the enthronment. There was a study of the robes of state of former dynasties; tailors were coming to and from the palace, and samples were discussed and patterns chosen. Not only did the Chinese theatres give performances relating to Yuan Shihkai's empirical aspirations,but news-vendors in the streets, whilst shouting out the news of the day and the names of their papers, made comical allusions to Yuan, and these expressions became catchwords for children.

When Yuan was disillusioned there is a ghastly story that he slaughtered his favorite concubine. Mr. Tyler saw Yuan for the last time as a man of asthmatic and apoplectic appearance. At the zenith of being fooled Yuan really believed himself proclaimed throughout the land as Emperor. His mind was bent on the design of robes and the form of ceremonies. A few days later Yuan learnt the truth and died.

We agree with the author when he says that Yaun Shih-kai was a great man and a tragic failure.

China's entry into the World War and some stories surrounding the unrest in Shanghai in the early days of the Revolution completes the book. The book gives us very little news in the way of knowledge. It has one fault which could easily have been avoided if the author had taken his publishers into his confidence before it was printed. That fault lies in in the distribution of the chapters and the chronology of events. It is exceedingly annoying for a reader to learn of the events of one particular year and then to be suddenly transplanted years back in following chapters. The book would not have suffered if the author had recorded events in strict chronological order.

By way of conclusion one might say that the author had not a good deal to say when he first commenced to put pen on paper but he made the best of a bad job by quoting history as a means of adding to the length of his manuscript. Here and there fact is interspersed with fiction; with the exception of historical data borrowed from the works of eminent Chinese historians, there appears to be more fiction than fact.

It is entirely Mr. Tyler's own fault if we get the impressi on that had it not been for him China would have

中 國 航 空 公 司

CHINA NATIONAL AVIATION CORPORATION

YANGTZE RIVER AIR LINE

Daily (Except Mondays) Passenger and Mail Services Between SHANGHAI and HANKOW

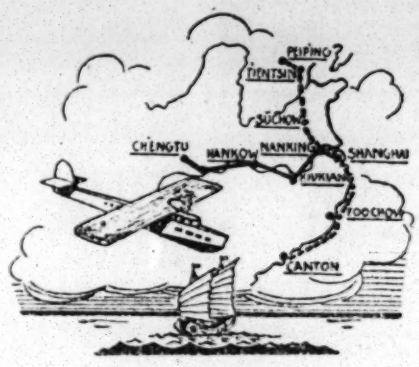
Letters and Printing Matters 15 cts. per 20 grams.

Air Mair Saves Time

Parcels 15 cts. per 40 grams.

Passenger Fare Table

	Single Trip	Round Trip
Shanghai-Nanking	$ 40	$ 60
„ -Kiukiang	104	156
„ -Hankow	138	207
Nanking-Kiukiang	64	96
„ -Hankow	98	147
Kiukiang-Hankow	34	51



Time Table

West Bound

Shanghai	dep.	8.00 a.m.
Nanking	dep.	10.30 a.m.
Kiukiang	dep.	1.30 p.m.
Hankow	arr.	3.00 p.m.

East Bound

Hankow	dep.	8.00 a.m.
Kiukiang	dep.	9.45 a.m.
Nanking	dep.	12.45 p.m.
Shanghai	arr.	3.00 p.m.

OFFICES:—

SHANGHAI 3 Canton Road (Robert Dollar Bldg.) Phone 10648
NANKING Hsi Hwa Men, Sze Tiao Hsiang Phone 21146
KIUKIANG 77 Erh Mah Loo Phone 192
HANKOW 53 San Chiao Chieh Phone 3940

collapsed long ago, never to rise again as a great nation and a great empire. The Celestial Empire is still on the map of the world and its people are succeeding in building up a strong edifice, not unlike Western architecture, upon the ashes of old China in spite of the fact that Mr. Tyler has retired to his chickens and his ducks on his little farm in England.

H. B. C.

An Understanding of Liberty

Liberty, by Evertt Dean Martin; W. W. Norton and Company, New York, 1930. 307 pages.

Men have fought and died for liberty throughout many ages. But how many live for it in an understanding manner? How many know the liberty for which they are romantically committed? What do *you* mean when you say that you must have liberty?

These are questions which should make us think, and if thinking is not your desire it will not please you to read this book. Its main thesis is that liberty is a cultural achievement, and along with this thought are placed two or three other ideas which have a direct and important bearing on the central argument. These are found in the following quotations—"The assumption was, and still is, that everybody and everything can be reformed by law. The ordinary American is very self-righteous. Freedom is power to do something. You are free to do what you have power to do. But whenever you seek to exercise power over others through organization or groupwill, to just that extent you give yourself over to your group or organization,and lose power over yourself. For the external authority you aid in increasing will command you as relentssly as it will any other of its victims. If you would keep your power over yourself, keep it off your neighbor."

Everett Dean Martin is a man who knows men and the way their minds work. He understands the lack of thought on the part of many citizens. His previous books show that his acquaintance is broad and his sympathy penetrating. He has been a lecturer for years and knows how to place facts before people of varying intellectual attainments. Therefore, this book is clear enough for the man-on-the-street if he should care to look into it. Dr. Henry Seidel Camby says of the book that "it finds and separates the ideas which we all jumble together in our minds, and runs each stream to its separate source, and forward to its logical conclusion. The idea of liberty as something to be won and kept, the idea of liberty as a natural right, the optimism of crowd psychology, the belief in liberty as an opportunity to do what one pleases, the confusion of the American mind, Christian liberty, liberty in ancient times, liberty enlightening the world from our first early days, romantic ideas of liberty, liberty and tolerance, freedom and power, freedom as a moral issue—these topics have been discussed in a thousand histories and can be made to seem important only to scholars. But this book focuses them all upon what, both in America and Europe with its dictatorships and proletariat tyrannies, and in America with its growing pressure upon the individual to be like every other individual or pay for it, is a great deal more important problem than the stock market or the future of production. Important, that is, to every intelligent person who is grown up mentally and wishes to live his or her own life without the kind of interference which makes the good life impossible. For the loss of liberty means that our master will be either the boss or the mob."

One of the strongest and most inspiring sections of this book deals with Milton's struggle for a free press in England. A thorough study of this desire should be of great value at this time. The author thinks that people with very decided opinions are not those seeking true freedom, unless they have open minds. "Liberty is to be won not by opinionated devotees, however much they may call upon her name, but by those whose example sets free the mind of man. The very name of Voltaire strikes terror to illiberal minds. One loves him for the enemies he made."

Now that one is nearly ready to lay aside the novels of summer reading this book would be a good one to help us take stock of our values regarding liberty, personal and abstract. It will brush up our wits and help those who have always known about things in the more or less indefinite way of the casual thinker to crystallize thought concerning some of the most vital aspects of our daily lives.

G. B. S.

Beale Street

Sweet Man, by Gilmore Millen. New York: The Viking Press.

If you have read Carl Van Vechten's "Nigger Heaven," and Claude McKay's "Home to Harlem," and DuBois Heyward's "Mamba's Daughters," and all the rest of the more or less realistic portrayals of negro life, then by all means add John Henry of "Sweet Man" to your gallery of black and dark brown, beige and light tan characters. For "Sweet Man," while lacking the exciting artificiality and the brilliant tinsel of "Nigger Heaven," offers its modest claim to recognition in Mr. Millen's unmistakable sincerity in revealing the character, John Henry, "born in the time of high water," and in his colorful and thoroughly convincing account of John Henry's odyssey.

Son of Susie, a mulatto, and a white man, John Henry learned at an early age that women liked him, yet he also knew that none could hold him. Serving his apprenticeship to decadence in the house of a rich young planter, he returned for a brief interval to the peace of cotton raising. Not long after his marriage to Ida, John Henry's spirit was snared by a visitation of unrest, and going north to Memphis he soon became an initiate of the rites of barrel-houses and gambling halls.

In a passage of startling vividness, the author describes the street of "blues" and "dark browns:"

"Beale Street is not a legend. Bravely as any lights in Memphis its electric advertisements dance and twinkle gold and green and blue and red against the facades of its not too modern buildings, and automobiles and street cars roll down asphalt paving through crowds of negroes as varied as any in the world. . . .It is a street of business and love and murder and theft—an aisle where Jew merchants and pawnbrokers, country negroes from plantations, creole prostitutes and painted fag men, sleepy gamblers and slick young chauffeurs, crooks and bootleggers and dope peddlers and rich property owners and powdered women with diamonds in their chryselephantine mouths and labor agents and blind musicians and confidence men and hardworking negroes from saw mills and cotton warehouses and factories and stores meet and stand on corners and slip upstairs to gambling joints and rooming hotels and barber shops and bawdy houses . . . . It is the main street of the negro population of a city whose percentage of negro population is greater than that of any other city in America, and whose murder rate is the highest. It is also the place where a negro named Handy, who blew a cornet while he led a little band of musicians playing for white folks to dance on a roof garden in the summer, collected the rhythms and melodies of his race, and published them, never dreaming that music critics might see in them the beginning of an American music . . .

Gilmore Millen, his publishers tell us, spent four years among the negroes of his Mississippi plantation. Doubtless that is why "Sweet Man," with its brilliant and sustained psychological analysis, is comparable to the novels of Claude McKay, the young negro writer; each has given in his own manner, but alike the results are deeply etched in the reader's memory.

B. K.

Recent Pamphlets Received

The China International Famine Relief Commission has issued its annual report for 1929. It contains 86 pages and is profusely illustrated. The Commission has at its head as chairman M. T. Liang. O. J. Todd is the chief engineer. The executive committee consists of Chinese and foreigners in equal numbers, elected annually by and among representatives from the provincial committees together with certain co-opted members. Its head office is at 6 Ts'ai Ch'ang Hutung, East City, Peking.

The September number of the *Export Inspection Bulletin*, issued at Shanghai by the Ministry of Commerce, contains as the principal article one headed, "Bureau Determined to Pave Way for Country's Export of Meat Products." The *Bulletin* will be of interest to all who are interested in the export of Chinese produce.

King of Siam to Make Trip to the United States

Tokyo telegrams announce that the King and Queen of Siam are planning to visit the United States sometime during April next year. It is stated that the trip to the United States is being made for the purpose of receiving treatment for an eye affliction. The King is expected to stop over in Japan, but it is not yet known whether the visit will be official or unofficial.

Armies in China

(The Chicago Tribune, August 2.)

One American gunboat, the *Palos*—190 tons displacemnt, 2 six pounders, 46 men—steamed back to Changsha, the river having risen two feet—and made it sufficiently hot for the Red forces in possession of the city to induce them to get out. The reign of terror they had given the city abruptly ended. When the *Palos* withdraws, as falling water will compel it to do, the Reds will come back unless the Nationalist government can spare reliable troops to relieve and hold the place.

The incident is significant. China is afflicted with sporadic violence because authority has broken down and there is little spirit of local initiative and self-help to provide protection where organized forces are absent. Bandit groups and rebels, incited by Russian intrigue, or moved by the ambitions of local commanders, are able to commit depredations and even plunder important cities like Changsha. A very small disciplined and well equipped force is able to suppress these outbreaks.

This, we believe, applies in a great measure also to the armies under the various military leaders which are carrying on interminable operations, marching and countermarching, fighting now and then and retreating or advancing with no important military result. These armies are not as modern or as formidable as we assume or have been told. An apparently well informed observer in Tientein writing to the *China Weekly Review*, the very interesting periodical edited by J. B. Powell, who is *The Tribune* correspondent at Shanghai. says the present armies of the model governor, Yen, and the Christian general, Feng, who have joined in an effort to overthrow the Nanking government, "have no more resemblance to an up-to-date European or American fighting force than the armies that that have squabbled up and down China for the last nineteen years." He asserts that they have no competent transport and no conception of what such transport is, that their medical service is rudimentary, that their officers have little knowledge of modern weapons, and that they have a hard time getting ammunition, largely because they are guilty of what we should describe as graft, in China known as "squeeze," which turns more funds into private pockets than into munitions.

"Yen and his crowd," says this critic, "could have saved themselves and China millons upon millions of dollars by outfitting and properly training, along modern lines, one small army, and then making it fight, rather than by following the time honored, system of playing chess across the map of China with their vast hordes of ill-fed, unpaid, and half equipped bumpkins who haven't the slightest idea of warfare and don't want to learn."

This view supports our own obeervations and inferences. The Chinese military situation, we have suspected for some time, could be brought to a head in short order by the creation of a comparatively small army horoughly disciplined and well-equipped and led by a general determined as Grant was to fight decisively. The Chinese common soldier has fought well when properly supplied and resolutely led. No wonder he does not when he is half starved, half armed, and commanded by generals who are merely trying to exploit their own interests. The military successes of the Nationalist army in their sweep to the north show what can be done when conditions are fairly favorable to military accomplishment; but the strength of that "victorious army" began to crumble as soon as the great drive was over and the forces of graft and personal ambition resumed their sway.

Sharp Decrease in American Trade with Asia

A U. S. Department of Commerce analysis of reports of the fiscal year ending June 30 shows that exports from Asia registered a decrease of G.$566,000,000 or 17 per cent. as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Imports showed a decrease of 10 per cent. for the same period, according to the department's figures. Major declines included, among exports to Japan, cotton, copper, automobiles, tobacco, cigarettes, cotton, kerosene, and flour. The chief declines of imports from China, were wool and silks; from the East Indies, coffee and rubber; and from India, burlaps.

Subscribe to
The China Weekly Review
$12.00 per year

HIGH COST OF SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

(Continued from page 10)

Municipality has ever been given to a Chinese, and nearly all the important ones are taken up by the British themselves.

Under the present administration of the S.M.C. there are many unfavorable factors which affect the high cost of living in Shanghai. The high salaries of the foreign municipal administrators and staff as well as the high cost of upkeep of various departments have given many disadvantages to both foreign and Chinese residents in the Settlement. A mere economic saving in one way or another will mean a gain to every consumer. Lower costs of living will come from efficiency and economy in Municipal administration, and attract the opening-up of new industrial enterprises.

Since a large percentage of foreigners in Shanghai are business men, what they want is "more business and more money." They do not, as a rule, care much about the future welfare of the community in which they are doing business, for their stay is only temporary in nature. As soon as they have made enough money they may go home at once. This unsettled condition of mind has created many unfavorable factors which affect the future material progress of the community. For this reason these business men are indifferent to the high cost of the S.M.C. administration, and the Chinese have practically nothing to say concerning this matter, so the present municipal administrators can do almost any thing that they wish to do. Now this important question concerning the future welfare of Shanghai has presented itself to every intellectual Chinese for his very serious consideration.

Chinan University Boy Scouts not Welcome in Bangkok

When the "Flying Eagle Patrol" of eight boy scouts from Chinan University of Shanghai, arrived in Bangkok recently en route to the Malay Straits Settlements, Java and the Philippines, the police of that city announced that they asked them to leave, the ostensible ground being that their papers were not in order.

Protests from the Chinese community in Bangkok brought the further explanation from the police that the Chinese University corps was not affiliated with the International boy scouts organization.

Book is Published Embodying Educational Principles of Dr. Sun Yat-sen

The Training Department of the Central Party Headquarters has compiled a book concerning the educational principles of the late Party leader (Dr. Sun). The work is divided into six chapters dealing with (1) Educators, (2) Social Education, (3) Ethical Education, (4) The Duty of the Soldier, (5) Moral education of students, (6) Education of Womanhood. A supplement containing Educational Principles and Policies, Practical Methods of Education, etc., as formulated by the Third Plenary Session, is also included.

Chinese Protest Against "Paramount on Parade"

An appeal has been made by a number of Chinese residents headed by one Wang Tz-chang, protesting against a scene in "Paramount on Parade". Mr. Wang and those supporting his appeal demand immediate action by the Kuomintang. He also criticizes the Chinese censors for permitting the showing of the picture here.

Mr. Wang's objection relates to a scene where a Chinese physician kills a foreigner. When the physician was arrested the officers taking him in charge made a remark which Mr. Wang considers objectionable. It is also alleged that the costume of the physician is more than 300 years old.

Chinese Government to Operate Incandescent Lamp Factory

With a view to enabling China to manufacture its own requirements for incandescent lamps instead of purchasing them from other countries, the *Sinwanpao* says the Central Government's Reconstruction Committee has sent an official to Shanghai to assist officers of the Shanghai Electrical Supplies Factory in opening an incandescent lamp department in the near future. The factory in question is to be a government-owned one.

THE CHINA TIMES

is the only Chinese Daily Newspaper that has a definite Editorial Policy—that of advocating goodwill, justice, and peace; noted for its most educational and constructive comments and criticisms on the important topics of the day; unequaled for its modern and scientific method of news presentation; always taking lead among the contemporaries; unrivaled in printing on account of its very latest printing press; with these has come an ever increasing popularity and circulation which gives the paper an enviable position as an effective advertising medium.

ECONOMY

OF

Time: Attractive Headlines
Energy: Condensed News
Expense: Greater Recompense

THE LEGAL VALIDITY

Of all advertisements in the China Times is Recognized by the Shanghai Special District Administration; Bureau of Agriculture, Industry & Commerce; Shanghai Provisional Court, the French Court; etc., etc.

時事新報因編制新穎深得閱者歡迎
對於商界貢獻尤大廣告製作別出心裁
刊費低廉效力宏大凡在時事新報
登載之廣告上海特別市市政府農工
商局上海臨時法院法公堂等均發布
告認爲有法律上之效力

標題醒目……故時間經濟
提綱挈領……故腦力經濟
報價低廉……故費用經濟

IN THE FIELDS OF FINANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION

(Continued from page 27)

agreed to by the present National Government. He proposed that the cable landings should be strictly subjected to governmental regulations and that measures must be adopted for governmental supervision of all messages received and transmitted over the lines. Mr. Chwang also pointed out that the Government's share in the revenues of the companies, which was 13.35 percent; was an unfavorable figure compared with the one franc a word received by the Government from the revenues of the Russian telegraph administration. The Government demanded an increase in its percentage of the gross revenues of the foreign companies.

The representatives of the foreign companies returned to Shanghai on August 28 for the purpose of conferring with their home offices regarding the questions brought up by the Chinese Government.

Wei I-fu, Vice Minister of Communications, and Hsuang Chi-huan, Director of the Telegraph Administration, have been officially nominated as China's delegates for the forthcoming Sino-Japanese telegraph negotiations. It is stated that in the forthcoming negotiations with Japan the National Government of China is proposing to include four cable lines, namely Shanghai-Nagasaki, Fukien-Formosa, Tsingtao-Sasebo and Chefoo-Dairen lines, and five land lines in Manchuria, (all of which are now under Japanese control), as subject agenda in the negotiations.

New Kiangsu Loan for $7,000,000 to Finance Roads and Harbors

A set of regulations governing the issue of a Kiangsu Provincial Reconstruction Loan for $7,000,000 was adopted at the 102nd meeting of the Legislative Yuan recently. According to the Regulations, the entire proceeds of the Loan are to be devoted to the carrying out of the following reconstruction enterprises in the province:—

(1) Nanking-Hangchow Highway, $475,000; (2) Chinkiang-Kuyung Highway, $200,000; (3) Nanking-Wuhu Highway, $250,000; (4) Nanking-Changchow Highway, $240,000; (5) Kiangyin-Kuyung Highway, $720,000; (6) Kaoyu-Yangchow and Kaoyu-Tsingkiangpu sections of the Kuachow-Yuchow Highway, $1,140,000; (7), Ihing-Soochow Highway (around the Taihu Lake), $1,975.000; (8) Installation of Telephone lines, $500,000; (9) Reconstruction of the Provincial Capital (Chinkiang), $700,000; (10) Improvement of the harbor and wharves at Chekiang, $300,000 (11) Construction of a dam at the Sheyang River, $500,000.

The loan will be issued in four denominations of $10, $100, $1,000 and $10,000 and will bear interest at 8 per cent per annum, payable half-yearly at the end of January and July. Redemption of the principal is to be effected by half-yearly drawings and the entire loan is to be redeemed within 10 years.

The Sinking Fund Committee will be composed of one representative each from the Central Auditing Council, Kiangsu Provincial Departments of Reconstruction and Finance, Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai Bankers' Association, Shanghai Native Bankers' Asseciation and the Chinkiang Chamber of Commerce.

British Trade Mission to Sail on September 19

The British Economic Mission to the Far East will sail from London on September 19 and will travel to China by way of Canada and Japan, according to a *Reuter* report on August 26.

The personnel of the Mission consists of:

Sir Ernest Thompson, who will act as Chairman of the Mission and also of the Cotton Section of the Mission. He is the Chairman of the Executive Joint Committee of the Cotton Trade Organizations;

Sir Thomas Allen, Vice-Chairman of the Co-operative Wholesale Society and Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the Co-operative Congress;

Lt.-Col. Reginald Keble Morcom, a Director of Lloyds Bank, Ltd., and Chairman of the British Electrical & Allied Manufacturers' Association;

James Bell, Secretary of the United Textile Faetory Workers Association;

Willian Crowther, of Slarithwaite; and

Louis Beale, of the Trade Development Council.

The Cotton Section

The Cotton Section of the Mission will consist, in addition to Sir Ernest Thompson and James Bell, of the following:

F. W. Birchenough, of the Operative Spinners Amalgamation;

E. Duxbury, of the United Textile Factory Workers Association;

J. L. Edmondson, of the Federation of Calico Printers

George Green, of the Padiham Manufacturers Association; and

Arthur Reiss and Joseph Wild of the Wigan Cotton Employers Association.

The terms of reference of the main Mission are to inquire into the present condition of British trade with China and Jpan and to report what action should be taken to develop and increase that trade.

The Cotton Mission will assist the Economic Mission as far as the inquiries relate to cotton goods and report what action should be taken to develop and increase British trade in these goods.

Contract Signed for Canton-Hongkong Telephone

A message from *The Review's* correspondent at Hongkong on Friday, August 5 stated that the Hongkong Telephone Company had signed a contract with the Canton Municipality for the installation of a Hongkong-Canton direct long-distance telephone service. Simultaneously, the Hongkong Telephone Company signed an agreement with the China Electric Company of Shanghai for the purchase of a toll-telephone cable. The cable, which will have a capacity for thirty simultaneous conversations, will be 110 miles long, and according to the officials of the China Electric Company will be the longest in the world without repeater stations. The cable will be manufactured by the British Standard Cable Company of Woolwich, Eng. The cable and other apparatus will be installed within one year. The "call" rate between the two cities will be $2 for three minutes of conversation. The China Electric Company of Shanghai, which will have charge of the installation is a subsidiary of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, which recently purchased the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company.

Simpson Refused to Pay Loan on Tientsin Customs

The National Ministry of Finance, according to a *Kuo Min* report on August 30, has remitted funds through the Bank of Communications to the Sinking Fund Committee in Tientsin for the payment of a loan issued in that city by the National Government which was secured on the 2½ percent Customs surtax. According to a statement issued by the National Finance Ministry, the Government issued a loan in Tientsin in June, 1928 shortly following the occupation of Peiping and Tientsin by the Nationalist troops. Interest and principal on the loan were paid by the Government from the Tientsin customs revenues prior to the rebellion of Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang. Owing to the seizure of the Tientsin custom house by the English writer and propagandist, Putnam Weale, acting on behalf of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, payment on this loan was discontinued from the Tientsin customs revenues owing to the commandeering of all the funds for war purposes in the North. Rather than have the bonds go into default, the National Government decided to make the payment from the National Treasury.

Short Cocoon Supply in China Causes Worry

Chinese silk filatures in Shanghai soon may begin importing cocoons from Japan if unsettled conditions and poor agricultural prospects continue to cut short the available supply in China, according to S. L. Wong, chairman of the Chinese Merchants Guild and of the committee of the Silk Manufacturing Association.

Investigations show that China is not producing enough cocoons to keep up the supply, and if measures are not taken to obtain raw materials, Mr. Wong said, some of the 108 silk filatures in Shanghai will be forced to close shop, throwing many thousands of workmen out of jobs and further increasing the serious unemployment situation in the city.

It is believed that importations from Japan will temporarily be used to relieve the situation, although the adverse exchange rates from Japanese yen into Chinese dollars probably would increase the cost of production. Some of the filatures cannot afford to import, Mr. Wong said.

Approximately 100,000 workers in Shanghai depend upon silk manufacture here in their livelihood.

A meeting of manufacturers to consider the situation is expected to be called for the near future.

Eighteen-Story Building for Shanghai Bund

The Sino-French banking institution, Banque Franco-Chinoise pour le Commerce et l'Industrie, announced on August 30 that it is planning the construction of an 18-story building on the French section of the Shanghai Bund. The structure will occupy the site of the present banking premises at the corner of the French Bund and Avenue Edward VII. L. J. Bernis, inspector for the Far Eastern agencies of the Bank, according to a report which appeared in the Trade and Building supplement of the *Shanghai Evening Post* on August 30, stated that plans had been forwarded to the head office in Paris and word was expected from them by September 15. He claimed the new structure, if approved, would be the tallest and most imposing on the Shanghai waterfront.

Another new building announced for Shanghai is a six-story apartment on Avenue Joffre to cost Tls. 150,000. Construction will start in a few weeks. The owner of the property is Stanislas Zeng Weida and the architects are Ledreux Minutti et Cie, a French concern.

The well known Eddie's Cafe, located on Broadway, has been sold to J. H. Browning, the price being Tls. 91,500. Mr, Browning announced that the place will be remodeled into one of the leading cafes in the Far East.

Well Known Canadians on China Trade Mission

Prominent bankers, lumbermen, manufacturers and publishers are included among a partial list of Canadian business leaders who will visit Shanghai early in November on a trade mission sponsored by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, according to an announcement Bruce A. MacDonald, assistant Canadian trade commissioner here.

F. J. Burd, managing director of the Vancouver Province and representative on the Pacific Coast of the Southam Press, the largest newspaper chain in Canada, is a noted member of the delegation. He will be accompanied by his wife.

Robert Baird and wife, the former supervisor for British Columbia of the Royal Bank of Canada, is also among the party, Mr MacDonald announced.

Others include Norman Sawes, partner in J. Fyfe Smith, Ltd. of Vancouver, dealers in hardwoods and manufacturers of sundries; George B. Hansuld, member of the Vancouver HarborBoord; F. C. Brown, general manager of the Canada Western Cordage Company, Ltd., Vancouver, and chairman of the Tariff Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers Association in British Columbia; R. J. Hutchings of Calgary, past president of the Canadian Manufacturers Association; and W. H. Cushing of Calgary.

Li Tsung-Kung Appointed Head of C.M.S.N. Co.

Li Tsung-kung, Political Vice-Minister of Communications, has been appointed Acting Managing Director of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company and Officiating Special Commissioner of the State Council for the reorganization of the company in succession to Chen Hsi-tsung who declined the appointment.

Mr. Chen, was appointed middle of August but he had never actually assumed office, but instead sent in his resignation on several occasions. It is generally believed that the appointment of Mr. Li now settles this matter. Mr. Chen retains his post as the Director of the Telegraph Administration at Shanghai, to which Sung Shu-chiao was appointed by the Ministry of Communications when Mr. Li was appointed to the C.M.S.N. post. Mr. Sung has abready resigned.

Northerners Raising Funds by Selling Valuable Curios

Agents of Feng Yu-hsiang-in Tientsin are negotiating for the disposal of various curios handed down from the Hsia, Shang and Chow dynasties, according to a Tokyo curio dealer.

These relics were preserved in the imperial palaces in Loyang. The collection consists of more than 40 articles partly composed of bronze and partly porcelain. The whole transaction is expected to run into several million dollars.

Another rare collection consisting of paintings done by artists in the various dynasties of Tang, Sung, Yuan, Ming and Tsing has also been offered for sale by the Kuominchun authorities. These coupled with certain pieces of jade of the Chien Lung and Kang Hsi periods are stated to be valued at $4,000,000.

THE
AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANKING
CORPORATION

SHANGHAI *TIENTSIN*

Capital-Surplus & Undivided Profits over $2,000,000.00.

Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business Transacted.

Safe Keeping Boxes For Rent.

J. KLEFFEL,
VICE PRESIDENT & MANAGER

"Via CGRA

BETTER AND FASTER RADIO CIRCUIT TO DUTCH EAST INDIES OPENING TO-DAY

DIRECT BETWEEN SHANGHAI & JAVA
COMPARE WITH ANY POSSIBLE ROUTE
IN
SPEED AND ACCURACY
FILE YOUR MESSAGE VIA C G R A
YOU WILL GET MUCH BETTER SERVICE
AT THE REGULAR RATE OF $1.50 PER WORD

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RADIO ADMINISTRATION

SASSOON HOUSE

7A THE BUND
565 BOULEVARD DES 2 REPUBLIQUES
SHANGHAI

BISHOP'S
NATURAL FRUIT SALINE

Improves the appetite, Cures headache & heaviness and beautifies the complexion.

Agents in China:

International Dispensary Co., Limited

581 Foochow Road

五洲大藥房

Profit by these SHIPPING ADVANTAGES

SHIP VIA **SEATTLE**

GATEWAY TO AMERICAN MARKETS

SEATTLE, by reason of its strategic position, 500 miles nearer to the Orient than any other American port, and the unparalleled facilities of its public terminals, offers the transpacific shipper a rare combination of basic advantages:

1—One to seven days less "in transit" time with proportionate savings in insurance and interest charges.

2—One to seven days quicker delivery to principal markets and distributing centers of America.

3—Low handling, insurance, and storage charges at Seattle public terminals.

4—Expeditious, economical, and efficient transhipment from ship to car.

Enjoy these advantages, ship *via Seattle!*

Served by six transcontinental railways and sixteen steamship lines to and from the Orient.

Write Traffic Department for full particulars

The PORT OF SEATTLE

From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Thursday, August 28.—19 out of 494 pass district magistrate examination in Kiangsu province.—Ministry of Education directs careful examination of textbooks so as to eliminate Communist propaganda.—30,000 persons at Nanking celebrate recent victories at Public Recreation Ground.

Friday, August 29—Plans being prepared for modern waterworks at Hangchow.—D. C. T. Wang states Sir Miles Lampson is to arrive in Nanking September 8 to continue abolition of extraterritoriality negotiations.—Text is made public of Chiang Kai Shek's message to Generals Feng and Yen holding out "olive branch."—Tawenkow railway bridge repaired.

Saturday, August 30—Li Chung-kung appionted managing director of China Merchants S. N. Co.—Negotiations between foreign cable companies and Ministry of Communications continue and agreement on some points is reached.—Internal Affairs Conference called for this month is postponed owing to transportation difficulties.—Plans for large public square at Nanking being drawn up

Sunday, August 31.—Ministry of Agriculture draws up regulations for utilization of waste land.—Renewal of Communist activities in eastern Hunan.—Changtachwang occupied by Government forces.—Tsin-Pu railway suffers $300,000 physical damage as result of recent conflict.

Monday, September 1.—Liaoning officials ask relief funds for victims of recent floods.—South Seas exposition of Chinese products planned.—Ministry of Education tightens rules for establishing of universities.—Shansi rebels retreat to Techow.—Government forces bomb Chenchow.

Tuesday, September 2.—Negotiations between French Mission and China Merchants S. N. C. regarding Kin Lee Yuan wharf continue.—Mayor Liu Yun-kai of Canton to proceed to U. S. in near future.—Long distance telephone service opened between Soochow and Hangchow.—Reports received in Nanking of damages sustained by Chinese in Peruvian revolution.—Left Wing forces proceeding rapidly northward from Kaoyintse to Taituanhow.—Ban on export of rice from Kiangsi abolished.

Wednesday, September 3.—Communist bandits again advance on Changsha.—Technical exports to adopt uniform tests for bureau of standards.—Sino-Japanese cable agreements to be revised at conference to be held in near future.—Red Russian attempt to blow up railway bridge over Sungari at Harbin in frustrated.

Greyhound Racing Promoter Died Mysteriously

A *Reuter* report from London on September 3 told of the mysterious death of Major Duncan E. Campbell, former manager of the Luna Park Greyhound racing and gambling institution in Shanghai, whose body was found in the gardens on the seafront at Folkestone, England on August 31. He was in evening dress when found and there was a swelling over his right ear and a slight cut. He was taken to a hospital but died on September 3 without regaining consciousness. Since he had not been robbed there was considerable mystery regarding his death, although it was stated that he had been suffering from cerebral hemorrage since his return to England.

Major Campbell came to Shanghai from England late in 1927 and in association with local British interests was chiefly responsible for the introduction of greyhound racing and gambling into China. He served as the manager of the Luna Park resort until July of this year when he went to Manila and attempted to promote a greyhound racing track in that city. His trip to England was supposed to have been in connection with the scheme to promote a greyhound racing and gambling resort in the Philippines. He is survived by Mrs. Campbell and two children, both residing in England.

Another tragedy in connection with Shanghai amusement enterprises occurred during the week. John Bengtsson, who assisted in promoting the Shanghai Velodrome, was seriously injured while racing a motor cycle on the Velodrome track, from the results of which he died at the Country Hospital at 1.30 a.m. September 1.

Japanese Parliamentarian to Make Tour of China

Ryutaro Nagai, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, is due to leave Kobe September 11 for Shanghai by the *Kashima Maru*. After proceeding to Nanking he is scheduled to proceed to North China and Manchuria. On his return trip to Japan Mr. Nagai will go through Seoul and the Chientao district.

Unemployed Chinese in Tokyo Demonstrate at Legation

Upwards of a hundred Chinese unemployed laborers forced their way to the Chinese Legation at Tokyo September 2 and raised a disturbance. They asked the Legation officials to furnish them with funds to return to China. The Legation officials promised to consider the question and thereupon the demonstrators withdrew after having remained at the Legation about two hours.

Chinese Customs Loan Payments Made as Usual

The Foreign and Domestic Loan obligations on the Boxer Indemnity were met by the Chinese Government, as usual, on Saturday last, August 30, from the Customs revenue, the total amounting to Tls. 3,870,237.29. Owing to the difference in exchange the payment for August was less than July by Tls. 193,000.

Representatives of Dalai Lama Arrive at Nanking

Three representatives of the Dalai Lama, of Tibet, arrived in Nanking last week. One of their first acts was to pay an official call on Tan Yen-kai, president of the Administrative Yuan. They brought presents for the Government and also transmitted a letter from the Dalai Lama, expressing the latter's loyalty to the Central Government.

Former Official in China Protects Daughters of Peruvian Ex-President

A revolution which broke out recently in Peru, has brought prominently into the worlds' news Ferdinand Mayer, formerly counsellor in the U.S. Legation at Peiping and at present American charge at Lima, the capital of Peru. A recent telegram stated that the two daughters of the deposed President Senor Leguia had taken refuge in the American Legation where they were being protected by Mr. Mayer.

Nurse Awarded Damages Against Hongkong "Mosquito" Paper

Au Lai-young, a girl student nurse aged 24, at the Tung Wah Hospital, Hongkong, was awarded $1,000 damages August 25 aganst the editor of a paper of the "mosquito" type known as the *Tai Fai Fut*. An article, according to her counsel, intimated that Miss Au was not fit to mix with good company. According to counsel the "mosquito paper atmosphere in Hongkong was becoming intolerable."

襯 衫 專 家

SHIRT MAKERS

Joyo Murakami

SHANGHAI

行洋友村

ART & CURIO DEALERS

26 Kiangse Road *Tel. 12931*

衫襯美優備必服西等上穿君

In the United States Court for China

GALINA POHLMAN,
Plaintiff,
vs
WILLIAM CARL POHLMAN,
Defendant.

Cause No. 3306
Civil No. 1461
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China,
August 28 1930.
L. T. KENAKE
Asst. CLERK.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by her attorneys on the 28th day of August 1930, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 28th dayof August 1930, the summons for defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, at appears from the files in this case that of the 28th day of August 1930, Galina, Pohlman the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that defendant does not reside in China and his last known address to her was, c/o U.S.S. Canopus S-38.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 28th day of August 1930, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW" a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 20th day of September 1930, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT:

Dated at Shanghai, China,
August 28th 1930.

MILTON D. PURDY
JUDGE

National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

September 4, 1930.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	153	—
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	97	6.22
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 15, 1957	73½	9.17
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	94	7.19
Republic of Costa Rica (Pac. Rwy.)	7½ Sept. 1, 1949	95	8.02
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 % Oct. 15, 1960	81½	7.57
Kingdom of Italy	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	98¾	7.11
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	105½	6.06
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd., Conv.	6 % July 1, 1954	79¼	7.95
National Hotel of Cuba, Income Debs.	6 % Sept. 1, 1959	80	7.74
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	95	5.87
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	67½	9.21
State of Tennessee Central Rwy.	6 % April 1, 1947	96	6.39
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	45	—
Beaux-ArtsApartments Inc. $61st.Pfd.Stock&	Common Stock	90 per unit	
Belgian National way. Peptg. Pfd. Stock	6 % (Amn.Shares)	80⅝	7.44
Cannon Mills Co.	Common Stock	21½	—
General Italian Edison Electric Corp.	Common (Amn.Shares)	35	—
General Mills, Inc.	Common Stock	46	—
General Motor Corp.	Common Stock	45¼	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	73	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	31	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.	Common Stock	59⅞	—
United States Steel Corp.	Common Stock	168⅜	—
Pennsylvania - Dixde Cement	$7 Cum. Pfd. Stock	41½	—
CubanDominicanSugar	7½% Nov. 1, 1944	30	—
State of Minas Geraes Series A	6½% Sept. 1, 1959	70	9.58
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp.	6 % April 1, 1955	90¼	6.82
Republic of Chile	6 % July 1, 1963	90¼	6.74
American I.G.Chemical Corp. Conv. Debs.	5½% May 1, 1949	107	4.92
Ilseder Steel Corp.	6 % Aug. 1, 1948	86½	7.37
Saxon Public Works	6½% May 1, 1951	92	7.26
Republic of Finland	5½% Feb. 1, 1958	86	6.61
German General Electric	6 % May 1, 1948	96⅜	6.35
Pennsyivania Dock & Warehouse C.	6 % Aug. 1, 1949	95	6.46

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	64½	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped	5 % 1913-60	61	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913-60	59	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	35½	—
ShanghaiNanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	50½	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway	5 % 1908/38	70	—
Hukuang Railway	5 % 1911/1951	23¼	—
TientsinPukowRailway	5 % 1908/06	22	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

Exchange Circular for week ending Wednesday, 3rd September, 1930.

The week that has passed has been a quiet one, but both Silver and Exchange rates have advanced, and picked up the decline caused by the sales of the former by the Indian Government. A steady tone is reported from London & New York.

Local Speculators are said to have covered their position for September, and in some cases sold again for November/December delivery. Their oversold position is now estimated to be about 10 millions in Yen, and in Sterling and Gold Dollars £1,800,000.

Silver:—opened on the 28th ult. at 16 5/16d. for cash and forward, and G.$35 closing to-day at 16 4/8d. and G. $35 3/4 respectively. China is reported as having both bought and sold.

Exchange:—The official T/T rate on London on the 28th ult. was 1/6 3/8., raised to 1/6 7/8d. next day and unchanged since. Our market opened on the 28th steady at 1/7 1/8d. and G. $38 7/8 for T/T on London and New York: 4 m/s Credit 1/8 5/8d. and G. $39 3/4, Yen Cross rate 49,7/8, Yen 127, Gold Bar 561.

On Friday the 29th ult. the market opened very firm at 1/7 1/4d. and G. $39 1/8 and rose steadily to 1/7 5/16d. and G. $39 5/8, closing at 1/7 3/8d. and G. $39 3/4.

On the 2nd inst. a similar apathy was manifest amongst merchants, and hardly any business reported by speculators: the same rates were current as the previous day.

This morning silver comes in as 3/16d. up in London, and New York unchanged at 35¾, but no response here to any rise. The maket opened on the easy side with 1/7 5/16d. and G. $39 5/16 the best, but subsequently weakened further and we quote at closing at noon:—T/T on London 1/7 3/16d., T/T on New York 39, 4 m/s Credits 1/7¾d. and G. $40, Yen 126½, Gold Bar 564.40.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ... ... Tls. 115,187,009 a decrease of Tls. 832,000

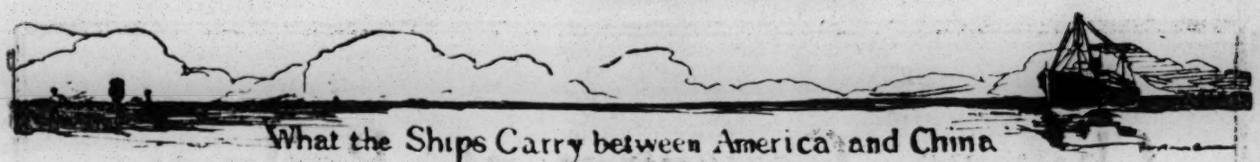
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ... ... $ 147,770,000 a decrease of $ 540,000

Estimated value Tls. 221,581,000 as against Tls. 188,085,000 held at this time last year

	Average rates for August	Thursday Aug. 28	Friday Aug. 29	Saturday Aug. 30	Monday Sept. 1	Tuesday Sept. 2	Wed Sept. 3
Bank's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T on London	1/6.650	1/6 5/8	1/6 7/8	1/6 7/8	1/6 7/8	1/6 7/8	1/6 7/8
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/6 5/8	1/6 7/8	1/6 7/8	1/6 7/8	1/6 7/8	1/6 7/8
4 m/s ,,	—	1/6 11/16	1/6 11/16	1/6 11/16	1/6 11/16	1/6 11/16	1/6 11/16
T/T India	104,760	104¾	106	106	106	106	106
T/T France	961,760	960	973	973	973	973	973
T/T On N.Y	37,800	37¾	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
Demand		37¾	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
T/T Hamburg R. M.		158	160½	160½	160½	160½	160½
T/T H'kong	84.050	83¾ nom.	83½ nom.	83½ nom.	83½ nom	83½ nom	83½ nom.
T/T Japan	130 610	130¼	129	129	129	129	129
T/T Batavia	93 910	93¾	95	95	95	95	95
T/T Straits	149 010	149¼	147¼	147¼	147¼	147¼	147¼
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	1 7 650	1/7 5/8	1/7 7/8	1/7 7/8	1/7 7/8	1/7 7/8	1/7 7/8
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	1/7¾	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	1/7 900	1/7 7/8	1/8 1/8	1/8 1/8	1/8 1/8	1/8 1/8	1/8 1/8
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,018.000	1025	1035	1035	1035	1035	1035
4 m/s N Y Lc.	39.550	39¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
4 m/s ,, Doc.	—	40¼	41¼	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¼

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Sept. 1	Sept. 2	Sept. 3
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	16 5/16	16 5/16	16 1/16	16½	16 7/16	16⅝
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.35	G.$.35½	G.$ 35¼	G.$.35¼	G.$ —	G.$.35¼
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 559.00	Tls. 556.10	Tls. 552.50	Tls. 559.10	Tls. 558.70	Tls. 564.40
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	112.5	112.50	112.50	112.50	112.50	112.50
ShanghaiMexicanDollars per $100	72.9125	72.925	72.875	72.8875	72.8625	72.875
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	1%	1%	Nil	1%	Nil	Nil
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	3%	London on Paris	T/T 121.70
Bank of France rate of discount	2½%	New York on London	T/T 486 19/32
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	2 1/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5¾
,, 4 ,,	2 1/8%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/4
,, 6 ,,	2 5/16%	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0 11/32



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs. Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.

LEISE MAERSK. July 18.
Agents: Rioka Soko Kabushiki Kaisha.
From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Nails, Cut	Pls.	226
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	1,753
Tinned Plates, Scraps and Strips	,,	298
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Tubes	,,	251
Gum Resin	,,	4,067
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	2,198
Paper, Coated	,,	936
Paper, Chipboard	,,	2,691
Paper, Manila Board	,,	348
Paper, Printing (Wood free)	,,	54
Paper, Bristol Cardboard	,,	28
Paper Blot ing	,,	40
Paper, Writing	,,	91
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	3,060

HIKAWA MARU, July 19.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai	Bls. 225 Pls.	222.04
Oil, Wood	,,	4,712

JAPANESE PRINCE. July 23.
(Agents: Furness (Far East), Ltd.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Flannel, Yarn-dyed	Pcs.	96
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Plates	Pls.	291
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	410
Wire Shorts	,,	840
Borax	,,	827
Corn Starch	,,	368
Lard	,,	17
Newspapers, Old	,,	1,680
Soap, Bar	,,	10
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,251
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	5
Cigars	Mille	1
Cigarettes	,,	120
Oil, Linseed	Galls.	1,743
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	603
Motor-cars, Parts of	G. Units	2,759

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, July 25.
(Agents: Canadian Pacific R'ly Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai	Bls. 340 Pls.	335.94
Yellow, T'tao	Bls. 75 ,,	73.84
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, Soochow	Bls. 48 ,,	49.24
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Antung	Bls. 50 ,,	52.90
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai	Bls. 30 Pls	30.05
Silk, Waste, Refuse:		
Shanghai	Bls. 9 ,,	28.36
Brassware	,,	31
Cotton Rugs	,,	92
Egg Albumen, Dired	,,	64
Wool, Sheep's	,,	587
Skins, Labm, Tanned	Pcs.	2,000
Skins, Lamb, Untanned	,,	1,918
Skins, Weasel, Untanned	,,	5,900
Linen Handkerchiefs.		
Embro'dered	Doz.	6,290

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Steady Business Done 1,773,920

September 3.

1929-1930 High	1929-1930 Low	STOCK	Aug. 29	Sept 2
37⅜	21⅞	Adams Express	27⅜	27⅛
156½	108¼	American Can	132½	130⅝
101¾	56½	American & Foreign Power	76⅝	73⅝
100⅞	53⅞	American Rolling Mill	53	52¾
79½	53	American Smelting	69⅜	68⅞
274¼	200⅛	American Tel. & Tel.	215⅞	215
269½	197	American Tobacco "B"	254	257
124⅞	78⅛	American Water Works	92	90⅝
81½	44½	Anaconda Copper	45½	44⅞
53⅜	30⅛	Atlantic Refining	34⅜	33⅞
122⅜	98¼	Baltimore & Ohio	101¾	102½
110¼	75¾	Bethlehem Steel	83¾	84¾
50½	53⅝	Borg Warner	29	29½
33⅜	13	Calumet & Helca	13¼	13⅝
226¾	176½	Canadian Pacific Railway	184¾	179¾
125⅛	92	Chicago Rock Island	99	99
43	24	Chrysler	28¼	28⅛
44¼	24⅛	Cities Service, Common	28⅝	29
87	57¾	Columbia Gas & Electric	61½	60½
37⅜	13¾	Columbia Graphaphone	17	17⅝
20¼	12⅝	Commonwealth Southern	14⅛	13⅞
6¼	3¼	,, ,, war.	3⅞	3⅞
136⅞	96⅝	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	108¾	108¼
30½	18⅜	Continental Oil	19½	19½
111⅜	87¼	Corn Products	94⅜	94
14⅞	6½	Curtiss Wright, Common	6⅝	6¾
145¼	95¾	Du Pont de Nemours	118	120
255¼	175	Eastman Kodak	219¾	218
117⅜	70¼	Electric Bond & Share	84	82⅝
63¾	35⅛	Eire Railway	40⅞	Mutl.
57⅜	16	Fox Film "A"	49¾	51¾
95⅜	60⅛	General Electric	73¾	72⅝
61¼	46⅛	General Food	57¾	57¾
54¼	37½	General Motors	45	46⅛
106⅞	75⅛	General Railway Signal	82¼	82
47⅞	34½	Gold Dust	42¼	42
58	22½	Goodrich Rubber	22¾	23
96⅞	54⅞	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	54⅝	53
59⅞	18	Granby	22⅝	22¾
109	70	Hershey Chocolate	97	99
75⅜	55¾	International Cement	65¾	65⅞
14½	5	International Combu. Eng.	5½	5¾
115¾	76	International Harvester	81½	81
44⅜	20	International Nickel	24	24¼
77⅞	40⅛	International Tel. & Tel.	41½	40¾
148⅜	74	Johns Manville	96	96
63¾	33½	Kemecott Copper	33½	34
35⅜	23¾	Kreuger & Toll	27¼	Mutl.
48⅛	21	Kroger Grocery	25¼	25¼
114⅜	85	Liggett & Myers, "B"	100⅜	100½
95¾	42⅛	Lowes: Inc	78	Mutl.
44⅞	22	Ludlum Steel	24	23⅝
49⅞	31	Montgomery Ward	36	36¾
32	13⅜	Nevada Consolidated Cop.	13½	13⅝
192¾	150¾	New York Central	163½	163¾
107⅛	72	Pacific Lighting	79	79
23⅜	12½	Packard Motor Car	12½	12⅞
77¼	48⅝	Paramount—Publix Corp	61⅜	61⅞
85⅝	67⅞	Pennsylvania Railroad	73½	74
16½	10⅛	Pennroad Corporation	10¾	10¾
44¾	29⅛	Philips Petroleum	34	34
123¾	81½	Public Service of N. Jersey	94½	93
69⅜	32½	Radio Corporation	41⅜	41⅛
50	19	Radio-Keith Orpheum	36½	36
58⅝	45¼	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	52¼	52⅛
100⅝	59⅝	Sears Roebuck	73⅜	75
25⅛	14¼	Shell Union	14⅝	14¾
94⅛	22¼	Simmons Company	26⅞	26¼
72	52⅝	Southern California Edison	57	56¾
129	84⅛	Standard Gas & Electric	107¼	106¾
84⅞	58	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	70⅛	69½
40⅜	30	Standard Oil of New York	31⅝	31¼
60½	51⅛	Texas Corporation	51¾	51⅞
67⅞	48⅛	Texas Gulf Sulphur	58⅛	58¾
89¼	59¼	Timken Roller Bearing	68	68
47⅜	19⅛	Trans America	22¾	23
106⅜	60⅛	Union Carbide & Carbon	79½	78¾
242¾	200	Union Pacific Railway	218½	220
99	43½	United Aircraft & Transp't	60¼	59½
49⅜	31¼	United Gas & Improvement	37	37
35	20	U.S. Rubber	20	20½
198¾	151⅝	U.S. Steel	171¼	170⅝
143¼	49⅞	Vanadium	84½	82⅜
80¼	24⅝	Warner Bros. Pictures	29⅞	32
201	124¼	Westinghouse E. & M.	153	151
72⅜	51⅝	Woolworth	64	63⅝
		Call Money	2%	2%

Swan Culbertson & Fritz

Investment Securities—Local & Foreign

Safe Deposit Facilities

New York stock quotations received daily

Sassoon House Telephones 11200 (4 lines)

Chinese Government Railways

Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines

From Shanghai to Nanking: 311.04 Kilometers

From Shanghai to Hangchow: 189.57 Kilometers

The Shanghai-Nanking Line extends from Shanghai, one of the greatest seaports in the world, to Nanking, the seat of the Nationalist Government of China. Short as it is when compared with the other trunk Lines in China, it serves a rich and densely populated district of preponderant importance, politically, as well as commercially and industrially. The whole Line is dotted over with points of known scenic beauty too numerous to be all mentioned here. Tourists and travellers should utilize the train service of this Line at least to visit Soochow, known as the *"Garden City of the Orient"*, Wusih, the picturesque city on Lake Tai-hu, Chinkiang, the *"Gate of the Yangtze River"*, and Nanking, a city rich in historic remains with the new grand Mausoleum of modern architecture for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic.

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line runs southwestward from Shanghai through a tract of beautiful places. At Lunghwa one will see the famous Pagoda with a long history attached to it; at Sungkiang, the observatory of the French Fathers at the summit of Sha Shan and the grave of General Frederick Ward; at Kashing, the South Lake and the Three Pagodas situated about two miles from the station; and at Hangchow, the present terminus of the Line from Shanghai, the renowned West Lake which called forth highest praise from Marco Polo, with such picturesque surroundings that it has been well called the *"Switzerland of China"*. Tourists! A visit to Hangchow by the comfortable trains of this Line will give you the utmost satisfaction of travel and untold pleasure of sight-seeing.

For further information apply to the Traffic Manager of the two Lines at Shanghai North Station.

PUBLICATIONS ON SALE

at The China Weekly Review

The Mineral Industry of the Far East—Economic and Geological Report on the Mineral Resources and Mineral Industries of the Far Eastern Countries: China with Manchuria, Japan with its dependencies, Korea and Formosa; Russian Far East, Philippines and Indo-China, and General Survey of the Far Eastern Mining Industry on the background of the World's Mineral Market. By Boris P. Torgasheff, Sometime Lecturer of the Peking National University and Commercial Attache in China. Price: Mex. $ 20 in China; Gold $10 in U.S.A., £ 2 in Europe. (including postage.)

The China Weekly Review

New China Edition—A magazine supplement to the China Weekly Review, both in English and Chinese. Contains approximately 240 pages with 100 illustration. Issued in commemoration of the efforts which have been exerted over a considerable number of years to bring about the development and modernization of the Republic of China. Contributions by leaders in their respective fields.....Price $ 1.00

Who's Who in China, Supplement to the Third Edition—Containing some eighty pictures and biographical sketches of Chinese in various fields of endeavour in government service and civilian life who have come into prominence in the past three years since the publication of the standard volume "Who's Who in China." Stiff cover.....Price $ 2.50

National Government, Nanking

Gold Currency Plan for China—Report of the Kemmerer Commission of Financial Experts entitled, "Project of Law for the Gradual Introduction of a Gold-Standard Currency System in China, together with a Report and Analysis in support thereof. Printed in the English language, 180 pages (G.$ 2.50, outside of China.....Price $ 5.—

The Chinese Eastern Railway—An Analytical Study.—A detailed study of this strategic railway built by the Czar of Russia with money borrored in France, the spear-head of a Russian-controlled and dominated Oriental Empire and Russian-controlled rouse to a warm-water port; a railway that caused one disastrous war and threatens to cause further touble. A Chinese view of the North Manchurian situation, by Tsao Lien-en, written on behalf of the Chinese Bureau of Economic Information, Price.....Mex $1.50 in China or (abroad), G.$1

China National Factory Law—22 pages in English and Chinese.—Complete text of the new law promulgated by the National Government on December 30, 1929. English translation by N. F. Allman and Lowe Chuan-hua.....Price 70 Cts.

China's Labor Movement,—By Lowe Chuan-hua—Pamphlet of 23 pages giving detailed information regarding the development of China's labor movement in recent years, particularly from the First Revolution in 1911. Contains statistics dealing with the introducion of machinery with a tabulation of important labor events since 1911. Price, including postage 70 Cts.

Organic Law of the National Government of China—Promulgated on October 4th, 1928. Both in Chinese and English.....Price 50 Cts.

The Far Eastern Information Bureau

Documents with Reference to the Sino-Russian Dispute...Price 50 Cts.

World Peace Foundation, N. Y.

The Pacific Area: An International Survey—Contains opproximately 224 pages and presents a survey of the recent new developments in the Far East: China and the Japan with Powers; Chinese Treaty Revision; Abolition of the Extrality; Japanese policy toward Manchuria; Soviet Russia with the Chinese Eastern Railway; etc.....By Geo. H. Blakeslle, Professor of History and International Relations at Clark University.....Price $ 1.00

Eighth Yearbook of the League of Nations—The record of 1927.....Price 70 Cts.

The World Court 1922 to 1928,—The Yearbook of the Permanent Court of International Justice. By Dr. Manley O. Hudson, professor of International Law at Harvard.....Price 70 Cts.

American Neutrality and International Police—By Philip C. Jessup, Assistant Professor of International Law, Columbia University.....Price 70 Cts.

The British Commonwealth of Nations—By A. Lawrence Lowell and D. Duncan Hall.....Price 50 Cts.

Nicaragua and the United States—By Isaac Joslin Cox...Price 70 Cts.

Arbitration and the United States—Summary of Dveelopment of Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.....Price 25 Cts.

The Locarno Conference—October 1925.....Price 15 Cts.

The Mexican Revolution and the United States—1910-1926.....Price 15 Cts.

Foreign Policy Association, N. Y.

The Nanking Government—By T. A. Bisson with the assistance of the research staff of the Foreign Policy Association; a detailed survey of the present status of the Governmet as well as an appraisal of its enemies; includes railway and provincial map .....Price 70 Cts.

Reconstruction in China—Discusses the question of finance, public debts, taxation, army limitation, budget, banking currency: Communications, highways, railways, airways, waterways, etc., together with economic activities, trade, industry and labor; also discussions on recent educational policies and mass education.....Price 70 Cts.

The Rise of the Kuomintang—a survey of various governments in China since 1911 to the capture of Peiping.Price 75 Cts.

The Power of International Finance—By John Foster Dulles and Morris Hillquit; discussion of the banker's task in reconstruction together with implications and political consequences.....Price 45 Cts.

The League and Outlawry of War—Review of obligations of League in regard to territorial guarantees, actions in war, etc.....Price 75 Cts.

Problem of an Austro-German Union—Historical setting of the Anschluss problem with consideration of bearing of peace treaty .....Price 75 Cts.

The United States and the Nicaragua Canal.....Price 60 Cts.

Can the League Cope with Imperialism—By Henry Noel Brailsford and Salvador de Madariaga; Leader of English Independent Labor Party considers the "omissions" of the League.....Price 45 Cts.

The Ascendancy of the Dollar—By Dr. Max Winkler; Summary of American Foreign Investments in 1927, considered from standpoint of "America as World's Benker".....Price 45 Cts.

Defaults and Repudiations of Foreign Loans—Impartial and accurate resume of foreign loans and defaults abroad.....Price 75 Cts.

Soviet Russia After Ten Years—By James G. McDonald, Stuart Chase and Edmund A. Walsh review of the operations of the Bolshevist theory of government..Price 45 Cts.

Carnegie Endowment For Int rnational Peace

Policy of the United States and other National with Respect to the Recognition of the Russian Soviet Government, 1917-1929—By D. Doughton, Assistant Professor of the Political Science, University of Arizona .....Price 25 Cts.

The New Germany—By Dr. Ernst Jackh; a discussion of Germany's new spiritual readjustment in the post-war period with bibliography.....Price 15 Cts.

America and Treaties for Avoidance of War—By Philip C. Jessup; an examination of the development of international arbitration with text of Briand-Kellogg Treaty.....Price 15 Cts.

The University of Chicage Press

Problems of the Pacific—Proceedings of Institute of Pacific Relations, Honolulu edited By J. B. Condliffe; study of democratic proceedure applied to international Relations.....Price $ 8.00

Council on Foreign Relations

Political Handbook of the World—By Malcolm W. Davis and Walter H. Mallory; Council on Foreign Relations; A consideration of Parliaments, Parties and Press of the different nations incomposite form....,Price $ 6.50

Send orders with check or postal order to the undersigned

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

38 AVENUE EDWARD VII SHANGHAI

FACTS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT SAVINGS BANKS

The *earning power* of your savings

IN a letter recently received from one of our depositors, we were asked a question which seems to embrace a problem that lies before every depositor before savings are entrusted to his bank.

An Important Question

That question was: "How does a savings bank invest its deposits to safeguard the principle and earning power of my savings?"

We repiled: "The rate of interest you receive and the safety of your principle is entirely dependent upon your bank's investments.

Interest Rates in Europe and America

"The savings bank, as chartered in Europe and America, is one of the most closely regulated financial institutions in existence to-day. In Europe, the average interest earned on approved loans and investments is about 5%. The standard interest paid to depositors is 3%. In America, the average interest earned is about 6%, and the average paid to depositors is about 4%.

As compared with Shanghai

"In China, to-day, a savings bank conforming to the highest standards of safety, confines itself to solid, well secured loans and investments which assure the greatest margin of safety—*not profit*. Such investments include the extensive field of first mortgages, bonds, debentures, and well-secured collateral loans. In Shanghai, the average gross interest earned by the bank is 8%.

Earning Power

"As China's only bank devoted exclusively to savings, and not engaged in trade transactions, exchange or other commercial business, our rate of interest earned and paid to depositors is steady and independent of temporary market fluctuations. Although our conservative '5%—a guaranteed return with safety for every dollar deposited', may not be the highest yield on your savings, *it is the safest*, and your money is always available in cash."

Fixed deposit rates on request

UNDERWRITERS SAVINGS BANK

FOR THE FAR EAST, INC.

(Under American Charter)

17 THE BUND -:- -:- -:- SHANGHAI -:- -:- -:- TELEPHONE 17725

Affiliated with American Asiatic Underwriters, Federal Inc. U.S.A.

5%—A guaranteed return with SAFETY for every dollar deposited—5%

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a newspaper for transmission with special marks privilege in China.